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CEMA PREMIERS TO MEET 18 OCT IN BERLIN

LD071343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- The 37th meeting of CEMA will begin in Berlin on 18 October. It has been agreed to hold the meeting at the level of heads of government of the CEMA member-states.

CEMA COAL ACCORD SIGNED 6 OCT IN HUNGARY

LD071146 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- The 60th session of the CMEA Standing Committee for Coal Mining concluded with a signing of a protocol in Gyongyos Thursday [6 Oct]. The session was attended by the European CMEA countries, Mongolia, and a delegation from Yugoslavia. The session, chaired by Czeslaw Piotrowski, Polish minister of mining and power industry and chairman of the standing committee, and attended by Ion Perpegel, deputy CMEA secretary, discussed measures for the implementation of the resolutions of the 105th, 106th, and 107th session of the executive committee, aims of national mining industries until the year 2000, and coordination of long-term national plans. Proposals for the development of technical-scientific cooperation and the production of machinery for deep mining were also discussed. Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, met the heads of delegations and the representatives of the CMEA Secretariat. Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with Boris Fedorivich Bratchenko, Soviet minister of coal and head of the Soviet delegation.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE ACADEMIES CONFERENCE ENDS

LD071249 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- The 13th conference of the representatives of the academies of sciences of the socialist countries, with delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Hungary, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, ended in Budapest Thursday. Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the heads of delegations. The representatives of the academies of sciences of the socialist countries expressed deep anxiety over the increasing arms race and the increase in international tension. They held that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in a great number of Western European countries would increase the nuclear threat to mankind and lead to further deterioration of the international climate. In this context, they stressed the importance of the new peace initiatives of the socialist countries. The participants considered it a priority that debated issues have to be settled through negotiations in the spirit of cooperation, equality, and equal security and stressed the outstanding importance of science in the struggle for peace. The conference approved a report of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the coordinator of comprehensive cooperation in 1981-83, on results achieved under cooperation and the long-term programme on natural sciences. The representatives also discussed a lecture "Present Computer Technology and Organization of the Joint Research of Socialist Countries" by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. A plan on accelerated research was approved.

The conference was held in a spirit of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. The participants signed the protocol, which includes the results of the two-year coordination work of the Hungarian Academy, the achievements of joint work, and aims and plans for the future.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON CSCE 'POSITIVE EXPERIENCE'

LD081417 Prague CTK in English 1045 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Madrid meeting has become the only international forum where a matter-of-fact agreement has been achieved in East-West talks in the present sharpened international situation, the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

It is the success of the line in international politics which strives for constructive dialogue, for the solution of international problems at a negotiating table, by mutual understanding, understanding for the stands of all the participants in the talks of equal partners.

The final document of the Madrid meeting gives an impulse for the development of peaceful cooperation and security in Europe, especially by calling a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament. Peaceful coexistence among states having different social systems is helped by preservation of the objective basis of the policy of detente, i.e. the military-strategic balance which has formed in Europe as well as on the global scale.

Futile attempts to try to misuse the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, by their distorted interpretation, for interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states only lead into a blind alley, as the first phase of the Madrid meeting showed. RUDE PRAVO noted that the Madrid meeting became a forum "at which the entire further process of detente not only in Europe was decided to a considerable extent."

Some shortcomings of its final document are balanced especially by the factor of time. Already its adoption in the present international situation shows that "political dialogue and agreement between states having different social systems are not only possible but also necessary at the present time. The result of the Madrid dialogue can help improve East-West relations" through continued implementation of the Helsinki process and should give an impulse to their development both in multilateral as well as bilateral terms.

However, if the Madrid meeting is really to become a landmark in the struggle for the regeneration of detente and for peace in Europe then it will be necessary to "transfer the positive experience of the final phase of Madrid to other international talks, especially those at which the preservation of security in Europe is primarily decided, i.e. those at which arms limitation and reduction is and will be discussed."

The paper stressed in this context the utmost importance of the effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe in Europe. "Despite the success of Madrid, the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe would inevitably have grave military and political consequences", RUDE PRAVO stressed.

BONEV READS REPORT ON 1984 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU061130 Sofia RABOTINICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 83 pp 2, 3

[Report by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, on the Uniform Draft Plan for Bulgaria's Socioeconomic Development in 1984, read to the 10th session of the Eighth National Assembly on 29 September -- capitalized passages published in bold face]

[Text] The Council of Ministers submits the Uniform Draft Plan for Bulgaria's Socioeconomic Development in 1984 to the National Assembly for discussion and adoption.

The draft plan submitted for the 4th year of the 5-year plan period is of decisive importance for the plan fulfillment. Within 3 months our people will be looking back at the satisfactory results of their work. We are more and more clearly seeing the results and the forthcoming tasks,and are still awaiting their fulfillment in order to implement the 1984 plan.

Like all previous draft plans, the 1984 draft plan has been prepared with the active participation of ministries and other departments, okrug people's councils executive committees, and economic and other organizations. The draft plan takes into consideration the decisions of the National Assembly as well as the recommendations submitted by the permanent committees on individual aspects of our socioeconomic development.

The draft plan was thoroughly discussed and adopted at a joint meeting of the Council of Ministers and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council Bureau. Comrade Todor Zhivkov participated in this meeting, which took place on 28 July 1983, and made a detailed statement.

The BCP Central Committee approved the draft plan yesterday, 28 September.

We have full reason to believe that the draft plan on the country's uniform socioeconomic development in 1984 is a collective achievement of all party, state, economic, social, and scientific cadres at all administrative levels.

The first question to which I would like to call your attention is THE QUESTION CONCERNING THE BASIC TENETS IN COMPILING THE 1984 DRAFT PLAN.

A basic principle in the work of the government in connection with the 1984 plan was to guarantee the necessary conditions for the further successful implementation of the strategic goals for the country's development in accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in conformity with the new theoretical elaborations and practical approaches contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's remarkable speeches and statements following the Congress.

The instructions and points of view expressed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speeches following the December 1982 plenum of the BCP Central Committee on the methods of mastering certain phenomena and processes in our economy represent a basis and guideline for our activities in preparing the plan. The same applies to Comrade Zhivkov's statement at the National Conference held in Varna in May 1983 concerning the improvement of quality in production as well as to his lectures given to the students and teachers of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration.

In his statement at the joint session of the Council of Ministers and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council Bureau held on 28 July 1983, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, with his characteristic thoroughness, persipicacity, and Marxist-Leninist consistency, mapped out a new approach for an even better utilization of the existing production funds. This was of new and tremendous practical assistance in our future work devoted to the draft plan and we express our most profound gratitude for this.

In the final draft of the plan the government introduced a number of specifications in conformity with this new approach.

In preparing the 1984 draft plan, the party principle was observed that the 5-year plan, formulated on a yearly basis, represents a basic form of planning and of planned leadership in the national economy.

This time again it is only a question of making a few specific changes in the 5-year plan in its fourth year. The primary efforts have been devoted to reflecting the essential changes and deviations in production conditions, as well as in the realization of production, while the requirements of the new economic approach and its mechanism are being strictly observed.

In preparing the 1984 draft plan the main goal was to ensure full compensation for the losses caused by the unfavorable climatic conditions that affected us this year.

We also took into consideration the rather complicated international conditions and discriminatory measures adopted by the United States and the other imperialist countries as regards the socialist community, including our own country.

In compiling the plan, we applied the selective approach in distributing the existing resources, and in doing so we have ensured the greatest multiplication effect.

Summing up, we can say that the basic guidelines for compiling the 1984 draft plan have been the following: to ensure the further implementation of the decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions, in order to achieve a comprehensive intensification of national economy in accordance with the requirements of the new economic approach and its mechanism, and on this basis to pursue the comprehensive fulfillment of the people's growing material, intellectual, and social needs.

The second question to which I would like to draw your attention is the question of the basic results of our country's socioeconomic development in the first 3 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. We can report with satisfaction to the National Assembly that working people in our country, under the leadership of the BCP, have achieved considerable successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. This was achieved despite the negative effect of the energy, raw material and monetary crisis of capitalism and despite the increase of prices on the international markets, despite the unfavorable climatic and weather conditions, and despite certain subjective shortcomings and mistakes.

The national income, which in the most concise manner characterizes the economic potential of our country, is envisaged to increase in the first 3 years by an annual average of 4.6 percent, as compared to the 3.7 percent increase envisaged by the Law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. This is a result of the correct party and government policy, a result of the selfless efforts of the people, who consider their work to be the only way to increase their material well-being, intellectual development, and all-round prosperity.

The social labor productivity is envisaged to increase by over 12 percent for the 3-year period as a whole.

In conformity with the tenets adopted at the October 1981 national conference and as a result of the measures adopted in this connection, measures aimed at the expansion of a nation-wide movement for thrifty use of raw materials, fuels, and energy, we are expecting a reduction in material expenditures of 2.82 leva per 100 leva worth of production in 1983 as compared to 1980.

The construction of the material-technical base continues in accordance with the requirements of a mature socialist society. Large projects have been commissioned, such as the third and fourth reactors at the Kozloduy nuclear power station and a 210-megawatt plant in the "Maritsa-East 3" electric power station. We have also commissioned production capacities for polypropylene, polyethylene with high pressure, ethylene gylcol, capacities for the production of a catalytic cracker for alkalinization in the Burgas "Neftokhim" plant, production capacities for a total of 300,000 tons of sulphuric acid in the "Georgi Dimitrov" copper plant, and capacities for the production of 250,000 tons of electro-steel in the "Lenin" metallurgical combine. The robotics scientific-production plant in Stara Zagora has been expanded by introducing an automated section. A total of 429 km of electrified and 219 doubled railroad lines have been built and many other projects have also been commissioned.

Industry, the leading branch of our national economy, continues to develop at high and stable rates of growth. For the first 3 years we are envisaged by the law for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. Machinebuilding and electronics have a decisive share in this increase -- namely by 9 percent. The chemical and rubber industries are expected to grow by 9.1 percent, while the production of electric power and thermoelectric power is expected to increase by 6.6 percent, and so forth.

The volume of agricultural production for the first 3 years is expected to increase by an annual average of about 3.5 percent. Good results are being obtained by the self-sufficiency system of the population in conurbation systems as regards supplies of fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs, and fish.

The development of transportation and communications is in accordance with the results envisaged by the Law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

The stable economic growth and the further construction of the material-technical base of socialism permitted us, during the 1981-83 period, to take a considerable new step forward in implementing the December Program on improving our people's living standard.

The real income per capita of the population is increasing. The workers wages have also increased. They have increased by 11 percent in 1983 as compared with 1980.

Social consumption funds are increasing by an average an annual amount of approximately 4.9 percent. They will attain a total of 755 leva per capita this year.

In conformity with the principles set forth at the Ruse conference in 1980 and at the February 1983 conference, the production of mass consumer goods is considerably increasing and their variety steadily expanding. The period under review has become a turning point in the construction of auxiliary farms, stores, and workshops for public services in various enterprises. Our domestic market is now much better supplied and much more varied than in the past.

A total of over 209,000 new housing units will be provided for young families.

Health protection is improving and increasing attention is being devoted to prophylatics and to diagnostic activities in health care. The health care network is expanding.

Science, culture, education and mass information media are developing along ascending lines. Thorough, positive changes in cultural life have become an importment factor for the socioeconomic progress of our society. The increase of material benefits in this sector has greatly contributed to this progress.

The implementation of the tasks in protecting and restoring the environment and in labor protection is being pursued.

Positive changes have occurred in the socioeconomic development of territorial units.

Relatively large industrial plants have been commissioned in the Vratsa Stara Zagora, Burgas, Sofia, and other okrugs during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan period. The first positive results have been obtained from the implementation of Instruction No. 22 issued by the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

The number of those employed in the conurbation systems of the fourth and fifth functional type has increased in nearly all okrugs. Important projects of the social infrastructure have been completed in the Kurdzhali, Kyustendil, Khaskovo, Vratsa, Smolyan, and other okrugs.

Our country's active participation in socialist economic integration continues, and this applies in particular to our comprehensive drawing closer together with the Soviet Union.

All these results reflect our country's comprehensive economic, cultural, and social progress. They are a bright, new confirmation of the correct and farsighted Leninisit, April strategy pursued by the BCP.

Along with the undoubted successes and the general overfulfillment of the uniform plan, there are individual economic organizations which in 1983, as well, have failed to accomplish the tasks assigned to them by the state plan.

In the industrial sector there is backwardness in important production branches such as rolled metal, light petrochemical products, lathes, internal combustion engines, buses, plastic materials, plate glass, cement, and other goods.

In the agricultural sector, because of bad weather conditions and because of certain subjective shortcomings, we are expecting several plans to remain unfulfilled in 1983, such as the plan on grain production, beans, sugar beets, fruits, and vegetables.

The plan on building new housing units is not being fulfilled. The hitherto achieved unsatisfactory rates of construction make the comprehensive solution of the housing problem difficult, and this applies in particular to our capital and to certain industrial centers in our country.

The quality of certain goods is still unsatisfactory.

Certain production capacities are being too slowly commissioned. The share of unfinished building projects is great. A number of production plants are not being fully and effectively exploited.

The standard of culture in public services is not in conformity with the increased demands of the population. There are shortcomings and weaknesses in other economic sectors as well.

The government quickly perceives these shortcomings and quickly analyzes them. It is adopting the necessary economic, scientific-technical, and organizational measures to eliminate them. All central and local state, economic, social organs and organizations, and all workers collectives must devote particular attention to such shortcomings.

Only 3 months separate us from the end of the year -- this is a period during which we must adopt all necessary measures to overcome the existing shortcomings and successfully implement the 1983 plan.

The basic principle and final goal of the 1984 draft plan is the further, comprehensive satisfaction of our people's steadily growing material, intellectual, and social needs. The real per capita incomes of our population, as the basic criterion for the living standard, will increase by approximately 2.5 percent in 1984.

The workers wages as the main source of the working people's incomes will also increase by 2.5 percent in 1984.

Social consumption funds are increasing in conformity with the growth of the national income. We are expecting them to increase to a total of nearly 7 billion leva in 1984, which means a per capita increase of about 780 leva. The means allocated for the development of health protection, education, culture, recreation, physical culture, and tourism will considerably exceed those provided for 1983.

The means for pensions will increase by 5.7 percent in 1984. In this case the average monthly pension will reach 86 leva. Means have been provided for an improvement of food in the canteens for working people and for the development of our younger generation.

The necessary conditions have been created for a successful implementation of the instruction issued by the October 1981 national conference as regards the demand that goods and public services should increase in volume and improve in quality and variety so that they can conform to the growth of the people's purchasing power.

As compared with 1983 more goods and public services amounting to a total of 820 million leva will be provided for our domestic markets in 1984. The auxiliary and private farms will produce goods in excess of these amounts and services will be performed by enterprises working with their own resources. The share of fashion and luxury goods will increase, and more imported goods will be provided in order to satisfy new demands of the population.

The prerequisites and conditions for increasing the quantity and the range of goods that have been created by the uniform plan must now be used efficiently by the production and trade organizations. They must better analyze the consumer's demands and specify in their trade agreements the varieties of goods, the models, colors, and so forth.

In accordance with the increase of the funds of goods and public services we expect an increase of retail turnover of 4.2 percent in 1984. The per capita consumption of basic food products will reach the following levels in 1984: 71 kg of meat and meat products; 8.9 kg of fish and fish products; 219 liters of milk and milk products; 130 kg of vegetables; and 137 kg of fruit. The supplies of wool and cotton fibers, color television sets, automatic washing machines, kitchen stoves, china and glass, kitchenware, construction materials, and others are envisaged to be even more satisfactory.

These achievements will bring us closer to the scientifically established norms of nutrition and to rational consumption norms.

The 1984 draft plan devotes particular attention to overcoming backwardness in the public services sector as compared with our country's general socioeconomic development. Services in the field of household appliances, automobile repairs, radio and television services, housing construction repairs, trade services, as well as public catering services are expected to develop at accelerated rates.

A total of 72,100 new housing units are envisaged to be built in 1984.

As to municipal economy and town development, the construction of water supply and canal projects in inhabited settlements will continue. The per capita supplies of drinking water for everyday life and public needs will reach 245 liters daily. The number of centrally heated housing units in the towns will be increased by a total of 20,000.

Transportation and communications services are improving. The number of seats in railroads and automobile transport is being increased. The number of private telephones per 1,000 people will increase from 103 to 117.

The protection of the working man's health and its recuperation is a concern of primary importance for our state. The further expansion of the prophylactics network and of outpatient clinics for the population, as well as the improvement of medical and social activities, the increased efficiency of health institutions, the full utilization of the cadres' potential in the medical sector and the modernization of health institutions -- these are the basic guidelines in this field.

The tasks connected with the protection and restoration of nature and of the environment continues. Over 250 million leva are provided for this goal. Considerable financial means will be allocated to improve working conditions and labor safety, for the organization and safety of traffic and for improving cultural standards in this sector.

Considerable attention is devoted to the social development of the workers collectives, to young people's activities and to the supply of new cadres to the national economy. A total of 37,000 new workers will be trained and over 903,000 leading and executive cadres will improve their qualifications in 1984.

Particular attention in the educational sector is being devoted to the implementation of reorganization in the educational system. All types of kindergartens will cover 90.8 percent of the children; this includes full-day kindergartens, which 72.3 percent of our children will attend. The number of children who are admitted to elementary school at the age of 6 is increasing. New schools with 705 classrooms will be built. A total of 8,400 children will attend full-day kindergartens. The expansion and perfection of the material base for higher educational institutions will be further pursued. In many okrugs of our country, however, the capital investments envisaged for this purpose are not being made.

The material base of our cultural institutions and mass information media is improving. The share of color television programs has reached 96 percent.

These as well as other prerequisites and conditions for the development of socialist culture, of artistic and creative activities, and of mass information media are guarantees for the increase of their role in our country's soicoeconomic upsurge. Thus, the Bulgarian people will have even better opportunities to expand their creative talents, to develop their communist ideological conviction, and improve their cultural and esthetical standards in order to achieve a further perfection of the socialist way of life. On this basis our people will increase their creative and social activities in production as well as in the country's administration.

SOCIALIST BULGARIA WILL CONTINUE TO DEVELOP WITH DYNAMIC STRENGTH AND AT STABLE RATES during the forthcoming year, 1984, as well.

The steady increase of our national income represents an economic basis and a guarantee for the implementation of the chief socioeconomic task assigned by the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The national income is expected to increase by 3.8 percent in 1984.

Social labor productivity will increase by 4 percent, which will guarantee overall growth of the national income. However, reserves for the increase of labor productivity exist in all branches of material production. The task is to devote greater efforts to an accelerated application of advanced technological methods and qualitatively new engineering methods and prototypes so that socialist labor organization can be perfected; planning, technological, contractual, and working discipline can be consolidated; and, on this basis,a labor productivity rate higher than the one envisaged according to plan may be attained.

An important factor in the intensification of national economy is the full and effective use of existing production funds, as well as the prompt reduction and liquidation of raw material and goods reserves exceeding the norms.

Material expenditures in 1984 are expected to be reduced by 0.57 leva per 100 leva worth of production as compared to the annual distribution envisaged for the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

As regards the material supplies balances, problems have emerged in connection with the delayed transition of certain consumers from liquid to solid fuels, and from imported to domestic raw materials. The introduction and use of wasteless or waste-reducing technologies is still rather slow. There are difficulties in the supplies of ferrous metals, fuels, lumber, aluminum in blocks, cotton, and other such goods.

The draft plan creates conditions for improving the quality and development prospects of production. Material, financial, and currency resources give priority to those production branches of strategic importance where quality can be more easily and promptly improved in view of satisfying our domestic and international markets.

The Council of Ministers has approved a list of goods and products whose quality should be improved in 1984 and the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress has been entrusted with the adoption of specific technical-economic parameters for such goods. The activities of numerous scientific and engineering organizations is concentrating upon solving problems involving the improvement of production quality.

It is necessary that each economic organization and enterprise should as soon as possible set up its own program for improving the quality of goods in its own branch of production, and in honor of the forthcoming National Party Conference, and mobilize its workers collectives for the implementation of this program.

The uniform draft plan devotes special attention to investment and scientific-technical policy.

It is being proposed that an index of the total volume of capital investments should be adopted in 1984 amounting to a total of 8.15 billion leva. The overwhelming majority of this investment should be for particularly important projects in the production and nonproduction spheres that are of decisive importance for our future development. Within the framework of the general limit for capital investments, the right is granted to transfer financial means from one project to another provided that it is included in the aforementioned list, and also for projects not included in the list under the condition that the profitability of production is not affected by this and that the construction sector is not being excessively expanded.

Through a concentration of capital investments we must ensure the accelerated construction of projects that are important for our national economy and of individual plants such as the "Georgi Damyanov" copper plant in the Srednogorie region, the Kozloduy nuclear power station with its fifth and sixth reactors, the Dimitrovgrad economic-chemical combine, the Radomir heavy machine building plant, the "Stan -- 300" plant in Burgas, and many others.

We are expecting the share of unfinished building projects, as compared to the total volume of capital investments in the material production sphere, to be reduced by 8.3 percent in 1984.

Work accomplished so far shows that investors, as central figures in the investment process, must devote much greater efforts to improving the quality of construction in the case of new production capacities and to improving the investment process as such. According to the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Cengress, investors must provide for a prompt application of the most advanced achievements of scientific-technical progress and for multiple increases of labor productivity in this sector.

The 1984 uniform draft plan envisages individual means to be allocated for the implementation of the tasks connected with scientific-technical progress. The majority of the financial means is devoted to the implementation of national programs entitled "Automation," "Electronization," "Effective Use of Material Resources," and others. Considerable financial resources are provided for automation and for the introduction of new technologies in all national economic branches.

As to the expansion of the material base of scientific-research and engineering activities, a total of approximately 700 million leva are envisaged for this purpose.

The introduction of 344 scientific-technical tasks of nationwide importance is envisaged for 1984, most of which -- 100 -- pertain to the application and perfection of new technologies as well as to the production of new and perfected goods -- 67 -- and the automation of production, labor and management -- 43.

On the basis of an overwhelming majority of Bulgarian scientific-technical and engineering developments, and with the help of intense joint cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries, as well as with the efficient use of foreign experience, we will continue to apply and perfect technologies on a large scale and to introduce new technical equipment and new engineering methods, as well as new technical products of a high national economic effect.

In compiling the 1984 uniform draft plan, efforts have been made to perfect the branch and innerbranch structure of production on the basis of the multiple goal-oriented economic approach.

The process of concentration, specialization and classification of production is being intensified. The proportionality between the basic, intermediate, and final states is improving.

What is the most essential element of development in the economic branches?

The production of the industrial sector -- shich is the leading national economic branches -- will increase by 5 percent in 1984 as compared to 1983. The ratio between industrial and agricultural production will be about 83 percent to 17 percent, as is characteristic of the industrially developed countries of the world.

The development of energy is to conform to the needs of the country for electric power and thermoelectric power. We are expecting full utilization of the nuclear power station. The thermoelectric power stations will work primarily with local coal, with the expectation of an increase in the production of black coal.

The reconstruction and reorganization of the existing, and the construction of new, metallurgical plants will be pursued. This will contribute to improving the structure and quality of ferrous metals.

The priority development of the machine-building industry as compared to electronics is an unmistakable expression of progressive structural changes in our industry. In 1984 the rate of growth per industrial branch is expected to be 10.2 percent. The perfection of the innerbranch structure of the machine-building sector is aimed at priority production of goods with a low metal-consuming factor and with greater complexity. The production of computer and organizational equipment, of heavy investment machine building, of machines and equipment for food industry and other such goods is growing at the highest rate. The elementary basis of electronics will also be dynamically developed, which will greatly strengthen this basic branch.

The rapid development of the chemical industry represents an important trend in the perfection of our economic structure. Chemical industry production will increase by 8.9 percent in 1984. Future-oriented and effective production branches will develop at accelerated rates, branches such as the small-tonnage chemical industry, plant protection insecticides, medicines, chemical-pharmaceutic products, and cosmetics. Particular attention is devoted to producing and increasing the variety of certain chemical goods. The range of everyday chemical goods such as paints, enamel, lubricants, optical bleachers, epoxy resins, and others, will be expanded.

Light industry production is expected to increase by 4.2 percent in 1984. Structural changes will occur in this production branch in accordance with consumers demands, and primary attention must be devoted to fashion and luxury goods as well as to an increase in goods for children and young people.

Food industry, according to the draft plan, is expected to grow by 5.5 percent. Along with an improvement in its structure, the quality is expected to improve and a greater variety of goods is expected to be introduced in accordance with demands on the domestic and international markets. Agricultural raw materials will be even more fully utilized in this case.

The trend of accelerated intensification in agriculture continues. The development of irrigated plots is being ensured in accordance with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum to the BCP Central Committee Politburo on this subject. The 1984 draft plan provides sowing 2 million decares with corn and 1 million decares with soya and peas in irrigated areas.

Conditions for grain production exceeding 10 million tons will be provided for in 1984. A further upsurge in the animal husbandry sector is mapped out.

Construction and installation work will increase by 3.9 percent in 1984. A policy of increasing industrialization in the building sector is being promoted by using prefabricated construction elements. Particular attention is paid to mechanization in finishing work.

The draft plan provides for the development of the transportation system in accordance with the other national economic branches and in conformity with the increased requirements of transport services for the population. The priority development of railroad transport is being preserved, while the modernization of the means of transport is envisaged and the share of electrified and double railroad lines will be further pursued.

In the communications sector the number of telephone sets will increase by 9.9 percent, including those provided for the population which will increase by 13.1 percent. Particular attention will be devoted to the improvement of quality in communication services.

Along with positive changes in the branch structure, the perfection of the territorial structure of our national economy will be further pursued in 1984.

The uniform draft plan provides for a further improvement in the material-technical basis of territorial units and for a more efficient use of the land and of other such resources in conformity with the General Scheme on the Territorial Distribution of Production Forces in the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period up to 1990.

The okrug people's councils are granted a total of approximately 1.1 billion leva for capital investments. Some is to be devoted to measures envisaged in Instruction No. 22 issued by the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on the accelerated socioeconomic development of conurbation systems of the fourth and fifth functional type, of the border regions and the Strandzha-Sakar area.

It is necessary to work out a special program to develope of future-oriented industrial production demanding relatively small transportation expenditures and to develope animal husbandry with the aim of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the conurbation systems as well as of the border regions and the Strandzha-Sakar area.

The plants for specialized goods in Vratsa, Buse, Pernik, Lovech, Khaskovo, Sofia, and other okrugs will develop quickly. The transfer of products and activities from certain territorial units and larger inhabited settlements to other places will continue if such products and activities are not in conformity with their specialization.

The settlements and conurbation systems of the fourth and fifth functional type will be provided with newly-built plants such as the Madan plant for technical and rubber goods; the electric motor plant in Kharmanli; the fowl combine in Zavet, Razgrad Okrug; the fruit storage in Ruen, Burgas Okrug; the silk weaving plant in Ivaylovgrad; the workshop for knitwear ready-made clothes in Lyubimets; and the decorative cosmetics plant in Rudozem, as well as many others.

A trend is being adopted to even the employment rate of labor resources by reducing the differences between okrugs with the highest and lowest employment rates. The employment rate in Smolyan, Turgovishte, Silistra, Vidin, and other okrugs will be more considerably increased. In okrugs where there are not enough labor resources, development will be implemented solely on the basis of intensification.

It is necessary to more fully utilize the opportunities of the territorial units for perfecting the environment and developing a system of comprehensive public services and self-sufficiency of the population in a conurbation system where basic agricultural products exist.

The program on the commissioning of housing units adopted by the people's councils, which are the only investors, includes over 62,000 housing units, 46,000 of which have already been assigned. Housing construction is directed primarily at the large industrial centers. Financial means have been ensured for the comprehensive building of residential areas, including the respective necessary infrastructures.

It is envisaged to build 205 water supply projects. Water supplies to the population in the towns of Verna, Pazardzhik, Smolyan, Shumen, and others is to be improved. The construction of large water supply systems, such as the "water supply of northeastern Bulgaria by the Danube," the "Popina" water supply group, the water supply for Vratsa and Mikhaylovgrad by the "Srechenska Bara" dam, the water supply of Veliki Turnovo town by the "Yovkovitsi" dam, and others will continue at a faster pace.

In the educational sector, care is devoted to ensuring necessary conditions in order to apply the educational reform in all conurbation systems. The new places in full-day kindergartens will considerably improve the situation for the demand of kindergarten place in Sofia, Burgas, Varna, Kurdzhali, Plovdiv, Tolbukhin, and many other okrugs. The greatest number of new class rooms will be built in the Burgas, Plovdiv, Ruse, and other okrugs.

The construction of health care centers will continue in Plovdiv, Pazardzhik, Burgas, Sliven, and other towns and the same applies to the construction of ploy clinics and social as well as cultural institutions.

The draft project for the development of our capital Sofia in 1984 is in conformity with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions pertaining to the necessity of overcoming the disporportion between the factors of town development and public service projects on one hand and on other the tasks emanating from Instruction No. 49 of the Council of Ministers adopted in 1982.

The structure of our capital's industrial sector is being perfected. Structurally determining production branches based on scientific research are developing on a priority basis. Metal cutting machines and programmed computer systems, as well as microelectronic equipment, communications equipment, and others are being developed in this connection.

Over 12,000 housing units and 134 class rooms will be built in our capital. A total of 970 kindergarten places will be provided for children, and other such projects will be implemented. Large projects for trade and everyday public services will be commissioned, such as the mill combine, the vegetables base, refrigeration areas, and other production-trade projects.

Considerable financial means are envisaged for the further development of city transport. A new street care line -- "Mladost 3 and 4" as the continuation of lines numbers 6 and 7 in the "Nadezhda" residential district -- will be introduced. New transportation means will be provided.

The successful development of our economy demands THAT THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF OUR COUNTRY IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR AND, ABOVE ALL, IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION SHOULD BE FURTHER PURSUED.

Even under the existing unfavorable situation on the international market, even under the complicated international, economic and political conditions, our exchange of goods in 1984 will increase by 8.1 percent and will approximately double the rate of growth of our national income.

Trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union will play a leading role in 1984 as well. The implementation of the measures envisaged in connection with the General Scheme of Specialization and Production Sharing in the material production sphere will ensure even more intensive relations between our economy and the economy of the Soviet Union, and our comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together will further develop.

Our economic cooperation and integration with the other socialist countries will develop on a bilateral and multilateral basis, thus creating the necessary conditions for an intensification of our production and scientific-technical links. The 1984 draft plan devotes particular attention to specialization and production sharing as well as to the implementation of the tasks stemming from the comprehensive programs of the CEMA countries as well as from their long-term specific programs.

Our exchange of goods with the developing countries will continue to expand. These economic relations will increasingly be based on industrial production sharing and on scientific-technical as well as investment cooperation.

Our foreign economic relations with the developed capitalist countries will be implemented in the future, as in the past, on a mutually advantageous basis and on the basis of equal rights.

The aforementioned rates of our socioeconomic growth and the basic trends in the development of our economic branches, territorial units, and foreign economic relations demonstrate that our country's dynamic development will continue in 1984 as well. The necessary guarantees exist for a successful implementation of the plans mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress and by the Law on the Uniform Plan of the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the 1981-85 Period.

It appears from our draft plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1984 that the basic indicies for the 4th year of the 5-year plan period have been improved in various aspects.

The proposals on state plan tasks for the individual economic organizations have been submitted by taking into consideration and applying the requirements of the new economic approach and its mechanism. In those cases where the draft plan has envisaged an increase in the originally determined state task of a given economic organization, additional resources, capital investments, currency, raw materials and so forth have been ensured in advance.

The government believes that the uniform draft plan being discussed and awaiting adoption by the National Assembly has by no means exhausted all possibilities and reserves existing in our national economy -- the state plan tasks being a basis for the compilation of the workers collectives' counterplans.

Our party has a strict and constantly developing theory about counterplans and has acquired a decade-long experience in this field. In his lecture on the "Development of the Socioeconomic Management of National Economy" given in July 1984, Comrade Todor Zhivkov raised the theory about state plans and counterplans to an even higher level. Through the state plan the state is carrying out its function as an owner of socialist property, while the workers collectives, through the counterplans, are carrying out their functions as masters of this socialist property.

It is precisely through the counterplans that as masters of socialist property, the workers collectives must not only guarantee the implementation of the state tasks assigned by the plan, but through the discovery of new reserves, through engineering projects and multiple developments in that field, ensure our drawing closer, catching up with and even surpassing advanced Bulgarian and foreign achievements. Through the counterplans, the workers collectives must increase the socioeconomic effectiveness of social production.

The new approach developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov must serve as a guideline of action for the collectives in compiling their counterplans: This approach implies the following:

-- Existing production funds must be most fully utilized;

-- Social labor productivity must be promptly increased;

-- Production quality must be decisively improved;

-- Advanced and basically new technologies, new engineering methods and new products must be introduced;

-- The turnover of turnover means must be accelerated;

-- Bulgarian and foreign advanced experience must be comprehensively applied.

The new economic approach and its mechanism are the basic intruments in compiling and implementing the counterplans for the forthcoming years. Particular care should be devoted to the measures which the government has adopted in discussing the draft plan for the forthcoming year, 1984. These measures are aimed at intensifying the economic incentives and the economic punishments as well so that our entire national economic system may develop even more effectively.

The main thing now -- under the leadership of the BCP and with the participation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Komsomol, the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and all other social organizations -- is to mobilize the efforts and knowledge of our workers class, of the agricultural workers, and of the engineering-technical cadres in connection with working out and implementing the 1984 counterplans.

The Council of Ministers and its organs will fully cooperate with the economic organizations and workers collectives in order to assist them in formulating and implementing the counterplans.

I take the liberty to express the gratitude of the government for the great assistance and valuable support accorded to us by the National Assembly deputies and by the National Assembly permanent committees in compiling the 1984 state plan. At the same time, I would like to express the government's confidence that the National Assembly deputies, as in the past, will in the future continue to make a personal contribution in compiling and implementing the workers collectives' counterplans in their respective constituencies, for an even more successful implementation of the socioeconomic and cultural policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I invite you, on behalf of the government, to discuss and adopt the 1984 draft project for the Law on the Uniform Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

WALESA RECEIPT OF NOBEL PRIZE QUESTIONED

AU071112 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Oct 83 p 5

[BTA report: "A Prize With a Dirty Purpose"]

[Text] Oslo, 5 October -- The news agencies have reported that the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize has been given to Lech Walesa, leader of the antisocialist organization Solidarity, outlawed in Poland, whose counterrevolutionary goals have been completely unmasked.

The new Nobel laureate was not the only candidate with a dirty political reputation. Another candidate was Philip Habib, U.S. representative with a special mission in the Middle East, who in 1982 paved the road for the Israeli aggression in south Lebanon.

With its decision today, the Norwegian Nobel Committee places Lech Walesa among such laureates as Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, who zealously backed Washington's aggression in Vietnam, and Menahem Begin, former prime minister of Israel and well-known hawk in Tel Aviv, who undertook the brutal invasion against Lebanon, and gave his blessing to the Israeli forces to massacre the much-suffering Palestinian people. During the past few years, unfortunate decisions of this kind by the Nobel Committee have provoked protests from the public at large. People all over the world have shown disatisfaction with the political misuses of the humanist prize.

PAP reported that this decision by the Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee has been taken at a moment of exacerbated international tension and of an intensified aggressive propaganda campaign against Poland and the other socialist countries.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF BUSH SPEECH

AU050920 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Munich Lesson Is an Enduring Lesson"]

[Excerpt] If the Soviet Union is totally evil for U.S. President Reagan, and he declares a "crusade" against socialism, if not only Mrs Thatcher, but also other responsible West European politicians repeat after him ad infinitum that "the policy of the USSR is the biggest cause of the deterioration of the international situation," how can one not recall the anticommunist hysteria of Hitler and his henchmen? How can one not recall Goebbels' campaign about "Czechoslovakia being a Soviet aircraft carrier," when we read that Reagan's deputy Bush has criticized those USSR allies (he explicitly mentioned Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria by name) whose "foreign policy orients itself according to Moscow" and who "behave as plenipotentiaries of the Soviets"? What is involved here are not just words -- words express policy which the big Western powers, above all the United States, practice -- but an imperialist policy of escalation of international tensions, of threat of nuclear war and feverish arms race, a policy of overt interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, of armed intervention in Lebanon, of support for the reactionary regimes in Chile, El Salvador, and everywhere else in the world.

Today, too, French foreign policy subordinates itself, again at variance with the country's innermost interests -- true, this time no longer to London, but to Washington. As the highest Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, said in his statement last Wednesday [28 Sep], we must doubt that Washington has any inhibitions in overstepping the bounds at which any thinking person must stop. Also the governments of other states -- of the FRG, Italy, and others -- are subordinating themselves to the United States' anti-Soviet plans.

And if what is involved is the question as to what is the reason for the anti-Czechoslovak campaign which is today being assidiously unfolded not only by information media controlled by international monopolies, but also by responsible politicians, among whom Mr Bush counts himself, and as to why the West shed gallons of crocodile tears in connection with the 15th anniversary of the international assistance to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, then the answer is unambiguous: It is because we do not subordinate ourselves to the interests of imperialism and the military-industrial complex, and we do not intend to do so.

Czechoslovakia has not for a long time been that "distant country about which we know nothing," as Mr Chamberlain depicted us 45 years ago. The Western bourgeois-democratic big powers gave us a lesson for which we paid dearly and which one does not forget. But we have drawn a proper and enduring lesson from it. We have thrown our future in with the countries of the socialist community, with the Soviet Union, which was the only big power that stood by our side in those difficult times and which also made the greatest sacrifices for our liberation. Gottwald's slogan -- With the Soviet Union Forever And Never Otherwise -- expresses the most important conclusion which we have drawn from the events of 45 years ago in Munich and from the Munich arrogance [mnichovanstvi].

DAILY REPORTS ON U.S.-CSSR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU061215 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 83 p 7

["(RSK)"-signed dispatch from Williamsburg: "To Normalize Trade Cooperation; On Czechoslovak-American Economic Contacts"]

[Text] Williamsburg, 4 Oct -- The Executive Committee of the Czechoslovak-American Economic Council, which was set up 8 years ago on the initiative of the two countries' chambers of commerce, has convened to discuss topical issues of trade relations.

The committee's task is to promote mutually advantageous, long-term, and stable economic relations and to eliminate the shortcomings in this sphere.

The session revealed that, even though longstanding property rights issues were resolved last year, and even though our gold has been returned to us, full normalization of relations has not yet taken place. One of the prerequisites for this is normalization in the economic and trade fields. The continuing discrimination by the United States, the refusal to grant the most favored nation clause -- all this is negatively influencing relations and harming our foreign trade.

Czechoslovakia is also being hurt by U.S. export policy as well as by the loan policies of American banks. Our representatives have declared time and again, on various levels, that the CSSR is interested in developing economic relations with the United States as well as with other countries with different social systems. These contacts must at the same time respect the principles on which fruitful economic contacts can be developed -- the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of the other country and the principle of mutual advantage and correct, long-term, and stable contacts. We regard these principles as basic conditions for further deepening economic contacts between the two countries. To quote the words of Stanislav Suja, CSSR ambassador, at the session: "Our stand proceeds from the basic principles of our foreign policy which were reaffirmed in the Political Declaration that was adopted in January in Prague by the top representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries."

The Czechoslovak delegation to the session was led by Jiri Koutnik, director general of the CENTROTEX foreign trade enterprise. The members of the delegation consisted of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank, the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce, and foreign trade enterprises. The American delegation was headed by Fred Kuhlmann, vice president of the Anheuser-Busch Company.

BILAK INTERVIEWED ON MISSILES, VATICAN RELATIONS

LD072126 Prague CTK in English 2012 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Prague -- The NATO decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe will have very unfavourable consequences for East-West relations and for disarmament talks.

This point was stressed by Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, in an interview with Mark Brayne, correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"Everything which it has been possible to attain in the years of peaceful co-existence, in the years of detente -- at the cost of great efforts, starts crumbling. To use an image: for years we have been building together a sports stadium where we wanted to compete. Today, due to the policy of U.S. imperialism, this stadium is to be changed into a lethal missile shooting ground," Vasil Bilak said.

"A completely new situation will arise, a dangerous, critical, and long-term one. A new round of the arms race will start. Czechoslovakia which has learned a hard lesson in the run of history cannot watch passively the deployment of new weapons of destruction on its western border: Czechoslovakia intends to fulfil the obligations related to the defence of the socialist community. We would prefer this not to be necessary, we would prefer the balance of forces not to be disturbed. We fully support the efforts of the Soviet Union aiming at maintaining an equal security for all.

We are not fatalists, we do not think that war is inevitable. But we do not lose our certitude that there are important forces which can prevent war, avert the catastrophe," he continued.

Vasil Bilak stressed that Czechoslovakia abides by all international agreements and valid norms as well as its commitments entered into at Helsinki and reaffirmed in Madrid. Every state has its laws and these must be respected. "The problem of human rights as the bourgeois propaganda presents it, unfortunately jointly with some political personalities, is a big cheat. It is intended to hide one true purpose: to preserve the rights of those who exploit other beings, who oppress them, who claim the right to interfere in the affairs of other states. Czechoslovakia has more freedom, more democracy than many a state whose representatives express criticism against us".

For ten years at least, Czechoslovakia has been a stabilized and ordered state, politically, and economically. The Czechoslovak Communist Party is not only consolidated, it is strengthened, has grown in size and possesses authority and prestige. It would be ridiculous in fact to talk about opposition. "There is no organized opposition in Czechoslovakia. That there are dissatisfied individuals? Yes. We are realists and not idealists. Everywhere in the world and not only in Czechoslovakia those who have been defeated and particularly their leaders are dissatisfied as a rule. The same thing is valid here."

Asked about last month's speech of U.S. Vice-President George Bush, who categorized the countries of Eastern Europe as seen from Washington into good and bad, Vasil Bilak said that it lacked dignity and culture. "Such words can be spoken only by a man who knows neither the history nor the culture of European nations. The intention is clear: to differentiate, to weaken, and to divide the socialist countries."

"You have asked whether the socialist countries are not further and further drifting apart. I do not think so. Bourgeois propaganda alone affirms that the socialist countries develop along a uniform, Soviet stereotype pattern. This is a fundamentally false idea. Every socialist country builds socialism for its own people, respecting its own national and historical features and particularities. Do you mean that there are no differences between the capitalist countries?"

"The Soviet Union does not dictate to other states, neither in the Warsaw Treaty nor in the CMEA, how they are to live, it does not interfere in their internal affairs. But the whole world can see how grossly and arrogantly the United States dictate to others, how they attempt to impose their policy not only on their allies but also on nonaligned states. The last speech delivered by President Ronald Reagan at the United Nations rostrum shows it clearly," Vasil Bilak emphasized.

"We are not interested in having tense relations with the Vatican and neither is our policy directed to such a course. But we do not know why the Vatican assumes the right to determine what the social system in Czechoslovakia should be," Vasil Bilak stated in reply to a question what prospects there were for an improvement of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican. Nobody is prosecuted in our country for his religious opinions. Churches are open and full. Our socialist state spends considerable funds for the maintenance of churches and religious symbols, pays priests, maintains six theological faculties; we have 18 different religious communities and all believers have equal rights.

"Is there any state in the world which allows the church to attack its social system or the state, and why is this required from Czechoslovakia? Our believers do not wish it.

On the contrary, they support our socialist system. The church does not wish to pursue an anti-state policy, but there are forces who would like to manipulate our church into an anti-state policy," Vasil Bilak stressed.

WALESA AWARD CALLED 'DISGRACE' OF NOBEL PRIZE

AU071204 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 83 p 8

["(JAR)" - signed article: "Disgracing the Nobel Prize"]

[Text] The world to the west of the Sumava Ridges [in western Czechoslavakia] has a brand-new sensation. This year's Nobel Prize has been awarded -- now, would you believe it! -- to the bankrupt leader of the banned Polish "Solidarity," Lech Walesa.

Actually, it is not the first time that the members of the Norwegian committee for granting this prize have acted in contradiction to the founder's testament. As is known, some time ago they awarded the "peace prize" to the warrior Begin, who has on his conscience the genocide of a considerable part of the Arab population on the territories occupied by Israel and, since last year, also the unleashing of the bloody war against Lebanon. Or else they awarded it to A. Sakharov, a "dissident" and die-hard adversary of any and all understanding and cooperation between the East and the West. Even the brand new "laureate" is no different. He stood at the head of the counter-revolutionary putsch in Poland. Was this perhaps the way he expressed his stand as a fighter for peace in the world?

And thus this year's award of the Nobel Peace Prize, too, is nothing but a mere provocative political gesture, which is in full harmony with those who are appealing for a new crusade against socialism from the other side of the Atlantic. It is not uninteresting to note the contents of the very first telegram received by the "laureate," from Bonn's Chancellor Kohl. Kohl extols Walesa's "courage" to disrupt the socialist state and also sings praises about the solidarity of "friends," in whose elongated hand Walesa was while fulfilling their counterrevolutionary intentions. After all, this was also revealed by the spokesman of the Polish Episcopate. According to an announcement by the REUTER Agency the Episcopate commented on the event by saying: "He has deserved this prize. He needs it to make his life more pleasant..." In this way, further pieces of silver have been added to the moneybag with the $1 million which Walesa has, and which are deposted in the Western banks...

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD101445 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia. The subject of their talks was matters connected with the forthcoming 37th CEMA Session in Berlin, and the development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

CHNOUPEK MEETS GREEK, ARGENTINE COUNTERPARTS

LD072108 Prague CTK in English 1932 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent) -- The head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 38th U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, met here Friday with the foreign ministers of Greece and Argentina.

In a constructive discussion between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ioannis Kharalambopoulos the two ministers exchanged views on the possibilities of development of Czechoslovak-Greek relations. They reviewed topical issues of international development with a view to the U.N. General Assembly agenda.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari discussed bilateral relations and evaluated the international situation, with emphasis on the Central American developments caused by imperialist interference. The Czechoslovak side spoke in favour of a political settlement of the problems of Central America and the Caribbean, as well as in the south of the continent, with strict respect for the legitimate rights of the nations of this part of the world.

Meets Nicaraguan Counterpart

LD071002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 38th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, met with Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Ministers Miguel d'Escoto yesterday. They assessed key questions of the international situation. The Czechoslovak side expressed its full support for the Nicaraguan people's fight against aggression and interference.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES DUKLA LUNCHEON

LD082306 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Celebrations of the Czechoslovak People's Army Day and the 39th anniversary of the Carpatho-Dukla operation ended in Dukla today. Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, laid a wreath at the memorial of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia; marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, a guest at the celebrations; and Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslavakia, also paid homage to the fallen heroes of the Carpatho-Dukla operation. At the luncheon given on the occasion of the celebrations, Minister Dzur proposed a toast. He said:

[Begin recording] The firm fraternal union, friendship, and alliance and mutual cooperation of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union multiply our forces today in the building of an advanced socialist community and are a guarantee of our security. We are aware of this fact today more than ever before in the present sharpened international situation, the fault of imperialism. The main source of the dangerous tension in the world is the aggressive militarist policy of the most reactionary forces of the United States of America. It does not take into account the interests of other countries and nations and is trying to safeguard for the United States a dominant position in the world. Peace, not only in Europe but in the whole world, is most dangerously threatened by the planned deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The way out from the complex international situation is shown by countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union. A number of peace initiatives included in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, in the joint statement of representatives of socialist countries of last June in Moscow, and in the declaration of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are proof of the untiring Leninist peace policy of socialism. Members of our People's Army, by their everyday honest and devoted work in defense of our country and socialism, are honorably implementing the tasks set by the 16th congress of our party. By this they are implementing the living revolutionary heritage of the Dukla fighters. [end recording]

CATHOLIC CLERGY ENDORSE SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

AU061741 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Oct 83 p 2

[CTK report: "For the Upsurge of the Socialist Fatherland: The Federal Committee of the Pacem in Terris Association of the Catholic Clergy Convened"]

[Text] Banska Bystrica (CTK) -- The expanded session of the Federal Committee of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy, which was held yesterday in Banska Bystrica, assessed the results of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. The deliberations were also attended by Miroslav Valek, minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR); by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee; and by other guests.

The session, which was attended by 300 Catholic clergymen together with their ordinaries, was opened by Prelate Antonin Vesely, doctor of theology and chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in the CSSR. He stressed that the session was being held in the heart of the Slovak National Uprising, the lasting legacy of which commits the clergy, too, to actively work for the upsurge of our socialist fatherland and for peace throughout the world.

Then the participants in the session were greeted by Jan Pikula, chairman of the Central Slovak Regional National Committee, and Jozef Feranec, doctor of theology and bishop of Banska Bystrica, who recalled that a peaceful life represents the value of values, for which both the Christians and the clergy must jointly fight. The struggle for preserving worldwide peace is moving the whole world, and only the unification of peace-loving forces can release mankind from its captivity to nuclear arms.

On behalf of the CSSR and SSR government bodies, the Catholic clergy were addressed by Miroslav Valek, SSR minister of culture. He opened his statement by speaking on the current international situation, and pointing out the activation of the aggressive forces of imperialism which are exposing mankind to the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. He underscored the peace policy pursued by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, a policy striving for peaceful coexistence, detente, a halting and reduction of armament, and disarmament. In this connection he emphasized the significance and mission of the World Assembly in Prague, and stressed that we fully realize that the future of our planet faces the alternative: peace or war; cooperation or confrontation; development or catastrophic destruction. This alternative of worldwide development is also fully reflected in the CPCZ's policy, in the policy of our state. Comrade Valek then recalled that our foreign policy is mainly directed toward fighting for peace and the peoples' security, toward striving to overcome tension in international relations and to reduce the possibility of the danger of a nuclear war. The foreign-political line pursued by imperialism, and particularly by the United States, gives a prominent place to the endeavor to achieve military supremacy; instead of easing tension, they enhance armament and produce increasingly stronger means of mass destruction. Likewise, the U.S. approach to negotiations on armament limitation and its endeavor to evade a realistic compromise agreement are subordinated to the achievement of military supremacy over the USSR. The bourgeois propaganda concentrates its main arguments on denigrating those aspects of real socialism, which express its most striking supremacy over capitalism. It deliberately distorts and suppresses facts about the results of real socialism; it fabricates lies; and it devotes particular attention to tearing individual facts out of context and to using such methods of comparison which are intended to "prove" the failure of socialism.

In another part of his statement he said:

"The representatives of our state highly appreciate the fact that all churches and religious societies in the CSSR have actively supported, in the same way as did the other citizens of our fatherland, the holding of the Prague World Assembly both politically, economically, and morally. We know that the corps of ordinaries in the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics have expressed appreciation of the activity shown by the Roman Catholic Church in connection with the holding of the World Assembly, and that the corps of Slovakia's ordinaries underscored at its latest session the cooperation of all churches and expressed the hope that they would also convene in the future to discuss the issues of further peace activities. We are glad that the peace work of the clergy in the CSSR, and particularly that of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy and the Regional Committee of the Christian Peace Conference, have received high recognition from the participants in the World Peace Assembly. We think that in the future both Christian and religious figures will find a great opportunity to make use of the results of the World Assembly as a significant stone in the vault of the current struggles for the cause of peace. It is the task of the day to pass on the adopted attitudes to all corners of church life, to embody them in the specific plans of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy and the Regional Committee of the Christian Peace Conference, to include them in the church press, and to implant them in the mind of every clergyman and in his spiritual activity."

Comrade Miroslav Valek concluded his speech by stressing that Pacem in Terris is the embodiment and expression of the Catholic clergy's peace efforts and that, under the current conditions of world development, this role and function of the Catholic clergy is even further enhanced. The relationship toward the Pacem in Terris Association is a certain criterion of responsibility for the future of the people of our country, a criterion of service to the people and their interests and prospects.

Jozef Svirec, head of the delegation of the Czechslovak Peace Committee and deputy chairman of the Slovak Peace Council, in his statement thanked the representatives of the Czechoslovak Catholic Association present at the session for their active preparation of, and participation in, the World Assembly, and expressed the conviction that mutual cooperation would continue to benefit our socialist society.

It followed from the concluding statement of Zdenek Adler, doctor of theology and central secretary of the Federal Committee of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy, that Czech and Slovak priests feel the need to fully engage themselves in the development and happiness of their people. As citizens of their socialist fatherland, they consider it their duty to support the building effort, and to fully engage themselves for worldwide peace and against nuclear war. He stressed that the Catholic clergy in the CSSR understand the appeal of the Prague Peace Assembly as a call for joint peace work; and that they will orient their mission also in the coming period toward accomplishing this urgent task.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS PRAISE FOR VIETNAMESE WORKERS

AU072100 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 October on page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Ivo Vasiljev entitled "Vietnamese Workers Among Us; Although We Are From Different Countries..." in which he describes his visit to the Victorious February Enterprise in Hradec Kralove which, he says, currently employs more than 200 Vietnamese, some as workers and others as engineering apprentices or tradesmen already trained in the CSSR. The purpose of Vasiljev's visit was "to hear the views of people who have been working with them for a long time now."

Vasiljev describes his discussions with several of the factory's Czech employees, who have nothing but praise for their charges or fellow workers.

In the closing part of the article, he cites Frantisek Cerny, the factory's watchman, as saying that "we have had no problems at all with the Vietnamese boys and girls" and as noting that "we furthermore have never had any contagious diseases here."

At this point, Vasiljev says, "came to mind some people who have succumbed to unsubstantiated, panicky rumors. Unfamiliarity with the language and the difficulty of making oneself understood can really create fertile soil for various misunderstandings. However, one cannot ignore the fact that some Western radios in their Czech and Slovak services have oriented themselves agianst us. They are incited feelings aganst the Vietnamese workers, while at the same time their Vietnamese services to Vietnam are casting aspersions on our people's relations with the Vientamese. We can clearly discern a methodology with which they have had great experience from their days of colonial rule. Czecholslovaka and Vietnam are countries that these imperialists do not feel like 'rewarding.' Dien Bien Phu and Saigon irritate them as much as our victorious February does."

BRIEFS

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS ON RISE -- According to Minister Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the CSSR Committee of People's Control, the CSSR state and economic agencies dealt with 136,993 complaints, denouncements, and suggestions submitted by citizens last year. This was 10.7 percent more than in 1981. The largest number of complaints -- about 40,000 -- concerned the sphere of trade, services, and supplies. More than half of the complaints were justified. In 24,373 cases consequences for the reported shortcomings were drawn against the personnel responsible. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

SVAZARM ANALYZES 1983 RESULTS -- A meeting of SVAZARM's [Union for Cooperation with the Army] leading officials and selected activists of this paramilitary organization, held in Prague on 15 September, analyzed the results achieved in the preparation of recruits, reservists, and civil defense in 1983 and defined the tasks for the upcoming training period. The main report at the meeting was delivered by Lieutenant General Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the SVAZARM Central Committee. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA REPLACED -- Gustav Husak, President of the Republic, has appointed Marek Benuta the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Austria. At the same time, he decided to recall Milan Kadnar from that post. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Oct 83 LD]

ENVOY TO KAMPUCHEA APPOINTED -- CSSR PresidentGustav Husak has appointed Jiri Vesely as Czechoslovakia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and recalled Zikmund Tobias from that post in connection with his being entrusted with other tasks. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 83 p 1 AU]

INDIAN STEEL MINISTER'S DEPARTURE -- Narain Dutt Tiwari, Indian minister of steel and mining industries, left the CSSR on 15 September [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

CSSR JAPANESE METALLURGY SYMPOSIUM--The 4th Czechoslovak-Japanese Metallurgical Symposium started in Prague today. Participants are dealing above all with the technology of production of special steel, especially stainless steel, and the control systems of metallurgical technological processes. Our specialists will also acquaint themselves with new methods used by Japnese metallurgical workers to produce stainless steel and with their experiences in the use of these types of steel in nuclear power stations. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 13 Sep 83 LD]

HONECKER WRITES TO KOHL ON DISARMAMENT

LD091726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a letter to the federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr Helmut Kohl. The text is as follows:

Dear Mr Chancellor! As you know, I recently had the opportunity to hold talks with renowned politicans of the FRG, both from the ruling parties as well as the opposition, and with industrial figures on the alarming exacerbation of the international situation and the resulting dangers to peace, peoples' security, and cooperation between states. Despite all the differences and even conflicting views which naturally emerged, I was able to note a high degree of concurrence in the concern for peace and for the possible strains on relations between the GDR and FRG.

In full accord with the interests and desires of the GDR citizens, it is my view that all those who want to prevent mankind from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe, should join together in a coalition of reason in order to exert a calming influence on the international situation and leave no stone unturned in trying to prevent a new round in the nuclear arms race. Otherwise, the situation will continue to become further aggravated and the threat of war will increase further. I feel all the more compelled to appeal again to you, Herr Federal Chancellor, to rethink your position on the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in FRG territory and to bring all your influence to bear in reaching an agreement in Geneva which, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, will lead to a reduction in nuclear missiles in East and West. The serious statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on checking the upset of the military balance planned by the United States and bringing about a decisive change for the better in the international situation strengthens me in this decision.

The desire to create peace with fewer weapons is scarcely compatible with automatic deployment, which would turn the Federal Republic into a central launching pad for U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons against the USSR, against us all. This would necessarily lead to corresponding countermeasures on the part of our alliance in order to maintain the military strategic balance which is indispensable for peace. As you know, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have submitted concrete proposals at the negotiations to facilitate an agreement in Geneva which take account of the security interests of all sides. Unfortunately, the United States appears inflexible and is blocking a result in Geneva. In our view it is in all events better to continue negotiating rather than to build up arms.

Neither you nor we have anything to gain by a continuing aggravation of the situation since it will result in the serious threat of the catastrophic consequences of a further arms build-up and the possibility of unleashing a new ice age in relations between the GDR and the FRG. This could not only put a strain on but also cast doubt upon what has already been achieved and what we are striving for. With full responsibility for the well-being and life of GDR citizens and consideration for the fate of Europe, I declare that GDR's unlimited readiness to support every step, follow every road, examine every ideas constructively that brings us closer to a secured peace in Europe and serves world peace.

I would like to express the expectation that you, like us -- in view of the historic lessons of two world wars -- will make use of your opportunities to stop at this late hour any further twist in the arms spiral with its serious consequences.

This should be all the more possible as we have both publicly pledged ourselves to the binding principle of doing everything possible to ensure that no war ever again emanates from German soil. We believe that the peoples of Europe and particularly the citizens of the two German states desire and need not new mass destruction weapons, not new missiles, not confrontation nor a strong-arm policy, but a halt to arming, disarmament, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence. A Europe free of nuclear weapons is, in the final analysis, the goal of the people of Europe. We join in this in the name of the German people.

Sincerely yours,

Erich Honecker

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT 11 OCT

LD110953 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0935 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- President of the Republic of Austria Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger arrived in Berlin today for a state visit to the GDR. He was invited by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger is thus reciprocating Erich Honecker's state visit to Austria in November 1980.

PRESS MAKES FIRST REFERENCE TO WALESA PEACE PRIZE

LD081002 Hamburg DPA in German 0741 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (DPA) -- GDR newspapers informed their readers for the first time on Saturday about the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Polish trade union leader Lech Walesa. The newspapers used a Polish news agency PAP report from Wednesday [5 Oct].

It is stressed in it that the prize is "part of the confrontation policy of the West." The award is described as an "expression of an aggravated propagandistic aggression against the Polish People's Republic." In a situation of growing international threat, "a peace prize should serve peace, the reduction of international tensions," it says. The report adds: "However it has been decided otherwise."

On Thursday there was no hint in the GDR press about the awarding of the prize. On Friday no newspapers were published because of GDR National Day.

HONECKER PRAISES CYPRIOT AKEL LEADER PAPAIOANNOU

LD081138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (DPA) -- Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) of Cyprus, has been awarded one of the highest orders of the GDR the "Grand Star of International Friendship" on his 75th birthday. In a greetings message from the SED Central Committee signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, Papaioannou is praised as an outstanding representative of the international communist movement.

In the more than 5 decades of his political work, Papaioannou has fought personally with revolutionary energy and undaunted steadfastness for the implementation of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism, for the securing of peace, for disarmament, and international detente, the message of congratulations continues. As a true patriot, the AKEL secretary general worked at all times for the national interests of the Cypriot people, for the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

FISCHER RECEIVES BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE MINISTER

LD052251 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2053 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- The minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, Oskar Fischer, on Wednesday received the minister of state in the British Foreign Office, Malcolm L. Rifkind, for a courtesy visit. The British politician is in Berlin at the invitation of the Deputy GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Kurt Nier for political consultations on international issues and on the further shaping of bilateral relations between the GDR and Great Britain.

In the course of their talk, both sides paid tribute to the results achieved in bilateral relations. They spoke in favor of developing them further on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act and of the final document of the Madrid meeting. The two sides stressed the need to do what one could to calm the international situation. Political dialogue and cooperation between East and West had to be continued more intensively. The GDR representatives stressed that the hopes pinned by the people of Europe on the conference on confidence and security-building measures in Europe, which is to begin in Stockholm in January 1984, must not be dashed.

They explained the manifold activities of the GDR for the implementation of the joint peace program of the socialist states for warding off the danger of a nuclear war by means of the ending of the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and for deepening cooperation between people. At the same time it was pointed that there would be grave dangers and military as well as political consequences arising from the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe. There was still time to arrive at positive results at the Geneva negotiations if the United States took up a flexible stance. The GDR, on the dividing line between the two social systems, would do all it could to ensure that no new war would emanate from German soil.

The talk was attended by the ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Peter M. Maxey.

FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACTS SIGNED WITH SRV

Financial Cooperation Pact

OW010440 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 30 -- An agreement on multi-lateral payment in transferable roubles was signed here today between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the German Democratic Republic. Signing the agreement were Le Hoang, deputy general director of the Vietnam State Bank, and the GDR ambassador to Vietnam, Dr Hermann Schwiesau. Under this agreement, all payments of commodities and other expenditures involved in the hand-over will be made in transferable roubles through the International Economic Cooperation Bank.

Goods Exchange Pact

OW010436 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 30 -- A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1984 between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin Thursday [29 Sep]. Signatories were Vietnamese Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade Nguyen Tu, and his GDR counterpart, Eugen Kattner. Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss and Vietnamese Ambassador Phan Van Kim were present on the occasion.

HONECKER SPEECH AT NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION 7 OCT

LD072217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1939 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- When 34 years ago, due to the will of our people, the first socialist German state, the GDR, was founded, a change in the history of the German people and of Europe was launched. This was stated by Erich Honecker today in a toast at a reception marking GDR National Day. "The development of the GDR from the ruins of World War II has fully endorsed this observation, which was made at the hour of its birth," Erich Honecker continued, "the first socialist German state in the center of our continent has added hope to the world."

"Only someone who cherishes the illusions that he could kill off at the end of the 20th century that which fundamentally changed the world at its start will be disappointed. It is much more intelligent and sensible to abandon any idea of a crusade and to view the world as it actually is. We are all for it, in great as in small matters. Indeed there is no sensible reason why realities should be avoided. Let anyone set his own house in order as he sees fit. Especially in the nuclear era, there exists no acceptable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

"We cannot help but affirm this today, our National Day of celebrations. Once everyone acts in this spirit, then a great burden will be lifted from mankind's shoulders, the concern about peace. It is the will to preserve it, it is the hope for a happy future which releases the forces for a better tomorrow. Let me cite as proof of this our republic's flourishing and thriving in alliance with the Soviet Union, in the community of the socialist countries.

"We recall with pride and satisfaction that day when, as a result of the differences concerning the future of the German people, the first socialist state of workers and peasants arose on German soil. The new chapter in the life of our country was, as we may note today, formed by fundamental social changes that will also determine our country's future. And it cannot otherwise. Mankind's start to build a world without man's exploitation by man, a world of liberated work according to the laws of the development of human society discovered by Marx, Engels, and Lenin, is also demonstrated in the GDR's history.

"Thirty-four years of the GDR are the living testimony to the ability of the German working class to take power into its own hand, to govern together with the peasants, members of the intelligentsia, and other workers, and to shape in socialism a new existence. Thus the German socialist state began its ascent and has continued to grow in strength. All attempts to shake it have ignominiously foundered.

"Last year too further visible progress in the shaping of the advanced socialist society, commensurate with the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress, could be recorded.

"It is revealed in various areas of life. Its precondition was above all the significant economic results, which are reflected in the fact that the national income exceeded the sum of M200 billion and showed a 4-percent growth rate during the first 6 months of 1983. Thus, the material and cultural living standards of the workers achieved were safeguarded and developed.

"All this has required not a little effort, and again it can be said that it was worth it. In particular, the manifold personal experience that initiative and the will to work are inseparably tied to social security and marked progress determines the climate for creative work in our country. Thus we will also master the not inconsiderable demands of the future and continue our way successfully. This is also the way of inseparable solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, of fruitful, overall cooperation, which we are steadily developing.

"The growing danger of a nuclear world war casts its shadows. Were the arms race not to be stopped but to proceed to a new round, then the inevitable result would be for the war danger to be intensified still further. The international situation would become even more complicated. So everything possible has to be done, everything imaginable undertaken, to safeguard peace.

"This was made plain with great forcefulness by Yuriy Andropov in his latest statement concerning the international situation. The GDR supports it unreservedly. Preservation of peace, safegurding of security, and peaceful cooperation are vital objectives in the interests of the peoples. We shall continue to spare no effort to implement them against those who in NATO, especially the United States, force the course of confrontation and arms buildup.

"The planned deployment of a new medium-range missiles of the United States in Western Europe, nuclear first-strike weapons, would be a step of fateful consequences. This serious threat to peace on our continent and in the world must not come to pass. It must not come about that the danger of a war emanates from German soil, from the territory of the FRG." The GDR is for the ending of the nuclear arms race, for disarmament in East and West according to the principle of equality and equal security. It continues to try and make an active contribution to ensure that the international situation is returned again to sound channels. As long as NATO has not begun the deployment, an agreement can be reached in Geneva. In our view it would be a sensible objective, indispensible in the interest of peace, if necessary, to continue negotiating instead of deploying.

"Thirty-four years of the GDR strengthen our people in the awareness that its power is capable to do great things and to tackle difficult problems as well. Supported by its revolutionary achievements, at the side of our allies and all friends in the world who are for peace and progress, it will continue to realize through creative work that which strengthens socialism and benefits the individual."

ADN Describes Military Parade

LD071417 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- A parade of the National People's Army (NVA) in Berlin marked the start of the celebrations today of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Tens of thousands of Berlin working people, who were lining the parade route, welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other party and state leaders on the VIP rostrum in the Karl-Marx-Allee with tumultous applause.

Among the guests were the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Department of the GSFG, Colonel General Aleksey Lisichev; and the Soviet representative of the Joint Supreme Command for Warsaw Pact Forces in the NVA and the GDR, Army General Ivan Shavrov. The heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR and military and defense attaches also watched the parade.

After the tenth stroke of the clock in the tower of the Berlin Town Hall, a fanfare signalled the start of the parade. The parade commander, Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister for national defense and chief of Ground Forces, presented the assembled units to Army General Heinz Hoffman, minister for national defense, who greeted and congratulated the soldiers, NCO's, officer cadets, and officers on the GDR's national day.

The infantry, as is the tradition, was the first to salute Erich Honecker and the other party and state leaders. The head of the parade was formed by officer cadets of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy. To the applause of the men, women, and children lining the route, they were followed by units of the Ernst Thaelmann, Franz Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg Military Academies. There were cheers for the NVA as a squad from the Karl Liebknecht Naval Academy and the Walter Steffens Naval College of the People's Navy brought up the rear of the infantry troops.

The Berliners, densely packed along the route and in the stands, then applauded the motorized formations in the parade. Parachute troops of the Willi Saenger Unit passed by on special cross-country vehicles and vehicles suitable for airborne operations. Motorized infantry of the Hans Beimler Unit, one of the NVA's oldest regiments, then followed on their armored personnel carriers. Applause and cheers greeted a unit armed with antitank guided missiles as it passed the VIP rostrum, [word indistinct] the Paul Sasnowski Artillery Regiment, further artillery units, and an antitank unit.

The rear of the artillery units on parade was brought up by a formation of self-propelled 152-mm howitzers. BMP armored personnel carriers of the Paul Hegenbarth Unit carrying motorized infantry, including infantrymen with shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles, passed the waving spectators, followed by T-55 and T-72 medium battletanks.

Anti-aircraft troops units then passed along the Karl-Marx-Allee, led by Schilka self-propelled gun carriages. These were followed by triple-barreled anti-aircraft missiles on light-tracked vehicles. The crews of twin-barrelled anti-aircraft missiles of the Bernhard Baestlein Unit saluted Erich Honecker and the other party and state representatives. Finally, members of the Hermann Duncker Anti-Aircraft Missile Regiment demonstrated their high combat value in the air defense system of the Warsaw Pact states.

The motorized part of the parade ended with tactical and strategic-tactical missiles of the ground forces. A marchpast of the massed bands ended the demonstration of peace-keeping combat readiness and the unity of the people and the Army.

West Calls Parade 'Violation'

LD071419 Hamburg DPA in German 1317 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 7 Oct (DPA) -- The 34th anniversary of the founding of the GDR was celebrated in East Berlin on Friday with the usual military ceremony.

The state and party leadership, headed by Erich Honecker, watched a 1/2-hour-long military parade march along the Karl Marx-Allee. The ambassadors of the three Western powers, as in previous years, did not attend the ceremony, thus indicating their protest against the parade. In the West's view, it violates the demilitarized status of the whole of Berlin.

MITTAG ADDRESSES ECONOMIC CONFERENCE 29 SEP

AU061243 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 83 p 4

[Report on address by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the GDR Economic Conference in Berlin on 29 September]

[Excerpts] This conference is taking place in the Karl Marx Year of 1983. The teachings and the world-changing ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Ilich Lenin live in the social practice of our republic, Guenter Mittag stressed at the beginning of his address at the GDR Economic Conference, and he continued: Under the leadership of the SED and in accordance with its program, these teachings are being consistently implemented in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

With the program of our party and the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker at the 10th SED Congress, our party, proceeding from firm Marxist-Leninist positions, has answered fundamental theoretical and practical questions connected with further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. This includes the highly important questions of improving the socialist planned economy.

Here at this conference we can unanimously state: We are proud of the socialist planned economy in the GDR. This planned economy has made it possible for us to implement a policy that is linked with great social achievements for the people. This socialist planned economy makes possible continuous economic growth. It makes it possible for us to develop new reserves by intensification in accordance with growing demands, while at the same time improving the working and living conditions of people and developing the personality of every individual.

We can state with satisfaction that the economic scientists of our republic, the economists in science and in practice are performing truly creative work -- in investigating fundamental economic connections, in deepening many concrete findings to increase the efficiency of labor, as well as in spreading solid economic knowledge.

At the same time, they are dealing even more intensively with those questions connected with the crisis in the capitalist world and, in particular, with the serious consequences of the stepped-up intensive armament course of the United States. At no time in the history of the capitalist economy, which has certainly not been short of crises and economic distortions, has there been such a deformation of its development as is taking place at present. The intensive armament course fanned by the United States devours material and financial resources to a degree that makes millions of people hungry and poor, decisively weakens the reproductive force of the national economy, and drives the entire capitalist world economy to the brink of a catastrophe. By means of clever finance and foreign currency manipulations the U.S. capital is trying to shift the armament burden to other capitalist countries and thus involve them in an arms spiral that is increasing more and more rapidly, something that is expressed above all in the alarmingly high and increasing unemployment figures. This system is marked by the emergency in education, in the choice of jobs, by a youth without prospects, by a general fear of the future and an increasing crime rate.

This is an economy that has nothing at all to do with the improvement of the people's life but whose development is characterized by the striving of a few monopolies for profit and power. It is in this system of domination of those monopolies that make up the military-industrial complex of the United States that the source of the threat of war lies.

Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, characterized the course of the present U.S. Administration as a militaristic course that represents a serious danger for peace. We fully support this declaration, in which the CPSU and the Soviet Union express the intention to continue to do everything possible to defend peace on earth. In accordance with their historic responsibility, the communist parties on German soil, the SED, the DKP, and the SEW, have called in a joint appeal for all possibilities to be used to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In inseparable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union we support peace with all our might, because we are in favor of saving human civilization. The most important contribution that we all can and will make to this end is to do everything possible to strengthen our GDR.

The successful implementation of our party's economic strategy must be based on work by the combines that is marked by responsibility for the national economy. With their creation and development the prerequisites have been created to take the new step in intensification that is now necessary. The process of the creation of combines that has now largely been concluded means that there is a uniform structure of management in the centrally managed industry and in the GDR construction sector. Directly subordinated to the industrial ministries are the combines, that is, economic units that are working on the basis of the plan in accordance with the principles economic cost accounting.

The combines have the national economic responsibility for all decisive phases of the reproduction process in their field. They unite the decisive capacities in science and technology for the rationalization of their technolgoies and for supplies that determine quality in order to most efficiently produce those products that are necessary according to the plan for the demands of the national economy, for the supply of the people with consumer products, and for export. Including the foreign trade enterprises or the foreign trade firms that exist in the overwhelming majority of the combines, the combines in the GDR have all prerequisites to flexibly react to changes in demand and at the same time to organize their production with the highest efficiency. On the basis of the plan, the combines have the necessary intellectual, material, and financial potentials to organize their expanded reproduction by means of intensification.

The combines comprise enterprises that are given state plan tasks, that are working on the basis of economic cost accounting, are independent from a legal point of view, and have their own name. Thus it is guaranteed that any collective of these enterprise knows its national economic responsibility and that at the same time there is a direct and immediate economic interest in fulfilling and overfulfilling the indexes of the state plan on the basis of one's own creative initiative in socialist competition. Thus a new phase in the qualification of the management in industry and the GDR construction sector has been achieved by the creation and strengthening of the combines in the centrally managed industry and also in the bezirk-managed industry.

Once the combines had been created and once they had started in a process of several years of work to meet their national economic responsibility more and more efficiently, it became necessary to take measures within the framework of the overall economy to further improve management, planning, and economic cost accounting.

They offer both the possibility and an exact yardstick to ensure that the work of the combines is now most purposefully directed to implementing the economic strategy of the 1980's.

These measures improve the management and planning of the national economy of the GDR in the basic direction that has determined our work in particular since the Eighth SED Congress: the strengthening of democratic centralism in the spirit of a higher quality of the central management and planning, while at the same time there is a growing sole responsibility, democratic participation, and creative initiative of the collectives of working people in the enterprises and combines. The new measures have, above all, the following aims:

1 -- The entire management of the economic process is to be further improved in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism. The managers in the economy have the political assignment of the worker-peasant power to constantly proceed from the overall social interests of further strengthening the GDR. On the basis of the decisions of the party and in close cooperation with the social organizations, they have to arouse and promote their conscious and creative initiatives for a high increase in performance and guarantee their comprehensive participation and cooperation in a close relationship of trust with the working people.

2 -- As a decisive basis of socialist economic management and as a main instrument for securing the proportional development in accordance with the plan and guaranteeing overall social interest, the state planning and balancing is to be further improved. The improvement of planning and balancing constitutes the main path to even more exactly comprehend and direct the qualitative and quantitative demands of national economic development.

3 -- The new yardsticks for assessing the performance of the combines and enterprises are to be more efficiently utilized for a high growth of production by efficiency. The main characteristics now determined -- that is, net production, profit, products and performances for the people and export -- orient the combines and enterprises to achieve a high growth performance by means of intensification and to increase their contribution to an economically really distributable end product. The characteristic "industrial goods production" as a factor of national economic planning has not changed.

4 -- The sole responsibility and the economic interest of the combines and enterprises are to be further increased by improving economic cost accounting in close connection with the plan.

Now the main thing is to fundamentally study everywhere the new stipulations published in the past weeks and months and to draw such conclusions in preparing the 1984 plan as will result in essentially better economic results. In accordance with the aim of socialist production, the increase of the material and cultural living standard, and the universal development of the people, the development and production of high-quality industrial consumer goods is a first priority task in the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress. The impressive results of our policy of the main task illustrate how strongly the development of national economic performance is promoted, if the creative work of the working people pays off directly and noticeably for everyone. From this it clearly results that the development and production of modern, high-quality consumer goods in the overall economic activity must be given considerably greater attention. More than ever before the performance capacity of our national economy is primarily measured by scope, level, and the variety of the supply of modern consumer goods -- not only by our own people but also by foreign trade.

WPC OFFICIAL ON GENEVA PEACE CONFERENCE

AU061447 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Oct 83 p 5

[Statement by Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, WPC vice president and president of the Hungarian National Peace Council: "Through Broad Cooperation for Peace; Statement by Mrs Nador Sebestyen"]

[Text] A large-scale conference was held in Geneva last week at which topical issues of the international peace movement were reviewed and the most important subsequent tasks defined. The Hungarian peace movement was represented at the conference by Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, WPC vice president and president of the National Peace Council.

Following her return home, speaking of her experiences, she said the following to an MTI staff member: At the conference, attended by almost 200 members of 60 national and regional organizations, the participants expressed their profound concern over the fact that NATO -- despite warnings -- is going ahead with preparations for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. At the same time, the United States intends to spend an unprecedentedly high sum for military purposes. Obtaining superior strength is the unconcealed intention of the United States. Anti-Sovietism and the endeavor to regain its "hegemonistic" position as a world power manifest themselves with increasing harshness in its pronouncements.

The Soviet Union continues indefatigably to make initiatives and submits more and more new proposals in its quest for a way out of the situation, Mrs Nandor Sebestyen continued, noting that the attack on forces struggling for peace is intensifying throughout Europe. However, the power and numerical strength of the international peace movement are gradually increasing. What gathers the organizations representing contrary political viewpoints into one camp is nothing other than an intense will to act for peace and indignation over the planned missile deployment program.

The WPC vice president subsequently related that the participants welcomed the successful work of the Madrid conference, its decision to convene -- to build confidence and promote disarmament -- a European conference. The UN disarmament week beginning on 24 October and several events to be staged during that period will be a great test of strength of the concerted action of the peace movements. Protest against the deployments will be the common concept of coordinated acts. Our people will express their active desire for peace at many forums in our country as well, said Mrs Nandor Sebestyen in conclusion.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERT DISCUSSES DIPLOMACY

LD082156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Where is the world going? Is there a possibility for another detente? What consequences might follow the further confrontation of views? These are the most topical and worrying questions at this time, when East-West relations have reached an unprecedented nadir. These are the topics of the following conversation between Jozsef Balazs, head of a department at the Foreign Affairs Institute, and Zsolt Szalai.

[Begin recording] [Szalai] A further round of discussions began this week between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic weapons. Naturally, the talks were characterized by differences in view. There was also a NATO session in the Hague, where it was stated that the member-states must now prepare themselves for deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

I find it important to say here that if the Warsaw Treaty is forced to take countermeasures -- and it seems that these are being discussed; just a few days ago Erich Honecker told Austrian journalists that the Warsaw Treaty had to take the appropriate measures to counter the new American missiles, and in the course of this it may happen that longer-range tactical missiles are deployed in the GDR and Czechoslovakia -- I think it is important to say that what is involved here are necessary and defensive countermeasures.

[Balazs] Yes, this is precisely so. These American measures that are unfortunately being taken with the agreement of the West European governments, cannot be left without an answer. This is not because of some sort of prestige consideration, rather, because however strange this may sound the main guarantee of world peace at the present time is the balance of strength. If this is upset, then the danger of war will indeed be great.

As for our countermeasures, I would like to make two observations here. First, in the potential European theater of war, in other words in a possible theater of war in Europe, the extent of our countermeasures, their concrete value from the military and political aspects, will not exceed the real military and political value of the NATO deployment. This is to be understood as meaning that we do not want to increase tension further. Quite simply, I have to say that President Reagan is very mistaken when he says -- he does not only think it but he has also said it -- that the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the Soviet Union are economically incapable of taking countermeasures.

My second observation is that the balanced nature and defensive character of our countermeasures will ensure that our European relations, for example personal relations, cultural relations and, I dare say, economic relations will continue to exist at some level, and if these survive, then on the basis of their own laws in the new situation -- because there will be a new situation -- they can form the basis for a new rapprochement, for a new realistic realization. After all, if we look at the statements made by our own leaders, for example Andropov's statement or Janos Kadar's statements in Helsinki, then we can see and can perceive that we have not given up hope even in the present period -- although presumably the missiles will be deployed -- and our hope extends even to the period after deployment. We hope that even then there will be forces with whom we can have a dialogue somehow. I would mention as a third point, even though I only promisted two, that our countermeasures, particularly in the military sphere, can affect not only West Europe.

[Szalai] It is necessary to create a strategic threat, endangerment, of the same extent because it [as heard] is also threatened by the new American missiles.

[Balazs] Precisely. This is precisely what is involved here. This is another piece of irrationality on the part of the Americans: Their intention with this European deployment is to protect their own terriotry without incurring any devastation at home.

[Szalai] Or at least to restrict the risk of such a devastation.

[Balazs] Yes, to move the risk of devastation from their own terriotory to elsewhere; to move it -- from a geostrategic point of view -- from America's own territory to lands elsewhere. However, if Soviet countermeasures are taken, then this will become impossible.

[Szalai] There was an interesting phenomenon in recent weeks, namely the fact that -- perhaps coincidentally -- Hungarian diplomacy has increased its contacts with leading capitalist countries.

George Bush's visit to Budapest and the official talks by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi in the United States appear to show that even in unfavorable circumstances Hungarian diplomacy is trying to maintain contacts. I think the point of view of the coordinated socialist foreign policy and the corresponding Hungarian interests make it important for us to express our position to our partners and opponents under all circumstances.

[Balazs] Look, the timing is in itself coincidental. However, as the well-known philosophical thesis states, there is always some sort of necessity underlying coincidences. The timing is coincidental but there are two matters which are not. One of these is that we as a small country have a role to play in European and world politics in representing the coordinated socialist foreign policy. This is something that, owing to our stable internal situation, we can do with perhaps more than average intensity, and if we can perform services in the course of developing these contacts to the cause of peace, then this is something that we perform on every occasion. I also find it important that this period saw not only a visit by Bush; we have tried and are trying to maintain good relations with several small European countries, neutral, nonaligned, and even NATO countries; we are trying to continue the dialogue, because in a dangerous situation such as the one at present the freedom of action of the small countries, their influence on the spheres where this tension comes about, where it is present, and where it eventually will have to be solved is significant. This is a role which we have undertaken and are carrying out without overestimating our own possibilities. [end recording]

USSR'S ARBATOV MEETS WITH PARTY, STATE LEADERS

LD101706 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Academician Georgiy Arbatov has conducted talks in Budapest on international issues. The memebers of the CPSU Central Committee and the director of the United States and Canada Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Party Central Committee; Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; and Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary. Academician Arbatov conducted an exchange of views with Jozsel Marjai, deputy prime minister, and Gyula Horn, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department.

LAZAR-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CSSR

LD101133 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, Oct 10 (MTI) -- Today Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, accompanied by his wife, left on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia on the invitation of his counterpart Lubomir Strougal. Gyorgy Lazar's party includes Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman fo the Council of Ministers; Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade; Secretary of state Szolt Bajnok, president of the government's information office; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry; Gyula Kovacs, vice-president of the National Planning Office; and Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade. Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Prague, is to join the delegation in the Czechoslovak capital.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and several leading statesmen. Stefan Orocss, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Hungary, was also present.

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS NORWAY

AU061144 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hugarian 4 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] At the invitation of the Norwegian Government, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Norway at the head of a government delegation from 28 September to 3 October 1983. He had talks with A. Haugstvedt, minister of commerce and shipping; J.P. Syse, minister of industry; and F.T. Isaksen, minister of agriculture. They briefed each other on the stands and programs of their respectives countries and examined possibilities for expanding bilateral economic relations. They came to the understanding that prerequisites should soon be created for concluding a long-term trade agreement. They agreed that the development of economic relations between the two countries is served primarily by joint ventures for which an expansion of technical-scientific cooperation could provide a favorable foundation. They attached particular importance to the mutual delivery of investment goods and joint action in third markets.

Lajos Faluvegi met with T. Halvofsen, president of the Norwegian trade unions, and A. Langeland, director general of the Norwegian Export Council.

The Hungarian Government delegation's members -- Dr Adam Juhasz, state secretary for industry; Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade; and Laszlo Kovari, head of a major department of the Planning Office -- had talks and reviewed specific areas in which to expand cooperation with leading representatives of Norwegian industry, commerce, financial life, and planning. In the course of talks with businessmen, government intensions toward expanding bilateral economic relations have taken shape and become more likely from a practical viewpoint. To implement them, a delegation consisting of leading Norwegian industrialists and businessmen will visit our country next year.

Following its talks in Oslo the delegation visited Bergen, Norway's most significant industrial, oil production, and shipping center, where it was received by E. Eilertsen, mayor of the city, and met with heads of the Stord Bertz, Norsildmel, and Norsk Jernverk enterprises, which are interested in bilateral industrial cooperation. At the meeting the outline of several proposals concerning an expansion of relations emerged in the areas of energy retionalization, protein feed provisions, and metallurgical cooperation, for the implementation of which talks will be initiated by the Hungarian and Norwegian enterprises concerned.

During his visit to NOrway, Lajos Faluvegi was received by Prime Minister K. Willoch, with whom he reviewed the more important areas of international political and economic life and exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations. They reaffirmed that, in the present tense international political and economic situation, dialogue between countries with different social systems and the strengthening of economic ties are of great significance and have proven useful and successful for both sides on this particular occasion.

Having concluded its visit to Norway, the Hungarian delegation proceeded to Sweden for an official visit at the invitation of the Swedish Government.

DEPUTY PREMIER CONCLUDES SWEDISH TALKS

LD080442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The development of Hungarian-Swedish relations is important in the present tense international situation because of the increased significance of the maintenance of relations between countries with different political and social systems.

This was stressed by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi and Premier Olof Palme in the course of their talks in Sweden. The Hungarian Government delegation was invited by the Swedish Government for an official visit. The delegation, led by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, had talks with Deputy Premier Ingvar Carlsson and with several members of the Swedish Cabinet. Both sides agreed that the widening of the scope of economic relations and the expansion of coproduction were particularly in line with mutual interests. During the visit of the Hungarian delegation an agreement was signed between the representatives of the Hungarian state insurance enterprise and the Swedish export credit insurance institute on providing support for joint Hungarian-Swedish activities in third markets. The Hungarian delegation has arrived home.

U.S. STANCE AT START OF ARMS TALKS VIEWED

LD061114 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 06 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, Oct [date indistinct] -- "How long must the threatening reality that [the] U.S. Administration has not the slightest intention of submitting acceptable proposals at the Geneva talks on missiles be concealed by pleasant words of peace and disarmament?", asks the leader in Thursday's MAGYAR HIRLAP, pointing out that it is a timely question with the new (?START) round to begin Thursday, and the approaching deployment of American missiles in Europe.

However, it is an important fact that, in spite of the intensified international tension, tension, talks between the two leading powers of the world are continuing, and mankind will breathe a sigh of relief if there are reports on the rapprochement of the stands of the two parties. "But both forums are far from this aim. Talks on nuclear weapons in Europe have always come to a deadlock because the United States has not been prepared to take into account French and British nuclear power in the regional and global balance. (?START) talks have failed because [of] Wasington -- in the light of Reagan's qualitative differences in the two parties' striking forces. It is therefore attempting to force the Soviet Union into unilateral disarmament or forced armament. In the first instance the USA wishes to gain superiority, which cannot be permitted by the Soviet Union, and the second conceals the U.S. calculation that the hindering of economic construction work will have a negative influence on the further improvement of the living standards of the Soviet people." The leader stresses: "The people of Europe, in East and West, want peace and not new missiles, and deeds not words."

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-SOIVIET SCIENCE CONFERENCE -- Sunday a 20-member delegation led by Pal Zsigmond Pach, vice-president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Istvan Huszar, general director of the Institute of Social Science of the HSWP CC, left for the Soviet capital to attend the fifth session of theHungarian-Soviet Social Scientific Cooperation Committee. The particpatns are the exchange views on the reuslts and experiences of the cooperation, and discuss further research trends and topical problems of the social economy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1659 GMT 9 Oct 83 LD]

SYRIAN COOPERATION COMMITTEE -- Hungary and Syria support the setting up of joint enterprises. This was one of the agreements at the Budapest session of the Hungarian-Syrian Joint Economic Cooperation Committee. The experts agreed that first and foremost possibilities exist for the expansion of relations in the food industry, agriculture, and in the supply of transportation vehicles and port installations. The protocol on the discussions was signed by the two cochairmen of the committee, Jenoe Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, and Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 83 LD]

SOLIDARITY RADIO CUTS INTO TV NEWSCAST

NC101452 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 10 (AFP) -- A Poznan-based pirate radio of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union cut into the official television newscast last night in a 15-minute broadcast devoted to the trial in Poznan of a former militant, reliable sources in the city said today.

The broadcast, though barely audible, interfered with the evening news bulletin. The sources said the radio spoke mainly about the Poznan trial by military tribunal of Janusz Palubicki, former member of the clandestine National Leadership of Solidarity (TKK), who was arrested in December 1982.

On Friday, the prosecution called for a five-year prison sentence for Mr Palubicki for having "led an organisation having criminal ends." Reports in the local press said that during the trial, Mr Palubicki and certain witnesses had pretended not to understand the questions asked them or had refused to answer. Shortly after the trial opened at the end of September, Solidarity made a broadcast from Poznan in similar circumstances.

JARUZELSKI AWARDED CUBA'S JOSE MARTI ORDER

LD101537 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct -- To mark the 40th anniversary of the People's Polish Army, the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba conferred the Jose Marti Order upon PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister, and Polish Minister of National Defence General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

A resolution of the Council of State stresses that the highest Cuban decoration was conferred upon Wojciech Jaruzelski "in recognition of particular services to the building and the defence of socialist society, for personal contributions to the cause of socialism and internationalism, and also for outstanding role in deepening friendship between the peoples, the governments, and the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba."

JERZY URBAN ON PRISON RULES, DEBTS, WALESA

AU071342 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Oct 83 pp 1, 5

[Jerzy Gonczarski report on 4 Oct press conference for foreign journalists held by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, at the Interpress Center in Warsaw]

[Text], A press conference for foreign journalists was held in Interpress Center in Warsaw on 4 October. Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, answered journalists' questions. Below are extensive excerpts from this conference.

[FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent] I would like to know about progress in drawing up special regulations for political prisoners and about the situation in the correctional facility in Barczew where the Solidarity activists' hunger strike, caused by living conditions, continued through last Wednesday.

[Urban] I know nothing about any work on special regulations for the prisoners convicted of crimes committed for political motives. I would say that people are convicted and classified according to the crimes they commit and not according to their motives.

However, motives are of some significance insofar as treatment of prisoners is concerned. Generally speaking, in no direct way does international law provide for any separate treatment of people convicted for political crimes. The same is true of Article 7 of the Covenants of Civic and Political Rights. It is only a few Western countries that differentiate between general and political convicts and grant the latter special rights.

The 1931 regulations of the Polish penal law did not provide for any special status for political prisoners, but the present penal law includes the principle that the prisoners convicted of noncriminal offenses do not have to work. This was laid down by Decree No 8 issued by the minister of justice in 1978. In detail this decree lays down that a prisoner convicted of a political offense may work, but does not have to. The other difference is that political convicts serve their sentences in separate facilities; that is, they are not locked up with common criminals. Aside from this, they are subject to all the regulations applying to the remaining prisoners. In addition, political prisoners have all the other rights enjoyed by the other prisoners. In particular, they can freely use prison libraries and subscribe to dailies and periodicals. Most of the cells in which they are imprisoned have radio facilities. Moreover, prison wardens general allow prisoners to receive books not originating from prison libraries for the purpose of self-education, and permit the continuation of scientific work.

Political prisoners are often allowed to maintain contact with relatives and friends on more occasions than are provided for by regulations. This includes letters, visits, and parcels. This concession is not provided for in any way by legal regulations. This is just practice. The general privileges to which all prisoners are entitled include the privilege to attend religious services. This is provided for by the decree issued by the minister of justice on 13 September 1981. The decree states that prisoners may listen to the masses transmitted by the Polish radio on Sundays and other holy days, and may attend masses conducted by prison chaplains in penitentiaries. Prisoners may go to confession and receive Holy Communion if they wish.

Answering the question on the hunger strike conducted by former Solidarity activists in the Barczew Penitentiary, J. Urban quoted from a report from the penitentiary's administration. The conflict in Barczew broke out at the beginning of September after some prisoners who had been convicted for political offenses were transferred there. A few of these prisoners refused to have their hair cut and to be shaved. According to prison regulations, a prisoner should be shaved twice a week and have his hair cut once a month. Aside from hygienic considerations these regulations are dictated by the requirements of security, because prisoners should not be able to alter their appearance and marks of identification by growing long hair and beards. If they escaped, recapturing them would be made more difficult. That is why the prison warden ordered compulsory shaves and hair cuts. The prisoners in question offered no resistance when forced to be shaved and have their hair cut, but later, on 12 September, four of them announced that they had decided not to consume prison food and to protest in this way against martial law they said, although martial law had already been lifted. They also asked for special status for themselves and continued to increase the list of petty demands. Some other political prisoners joined the hunger strike, but on 1 October the convicts consumed a prison meal as a result of their talk with the prison warden. Concluding his report on the Barczew incident, J. Urban stressed that the convicts had consumed their own food up to 27 September and that the hunger strike involved merely refusing prison food, which means that a true hunger strike took place between 26 September and 1 October.

[Spanish EFE correspondent] Can you say something about the visit of the Paris Club representaitves in Warsaw to negotiate Polish debts in the West?

[Urban] I can only say that technical talks by experts representing the creditor countries belonging to the Paris Club have started and that the subject of these talks is Poland's economic and payments situation. It is generally known that for 2 years now our contry has been unable to repay all of its debts scheduled for repayment during 1980-83. Therefore, talks were undertaken in 1981 to reschedule the repayments. These talks were conducted with a group of bankers and concerned credits that had not been guaranteed by governments. An agreement was reached with banks concerning repayments for 1981 and 1982, and a preliminary agreement was also reached concerning repayments in 1983.

Up to now, Poland has been discharging its obligations contained in the new agreements; in other words, it has done so at the new postponed dates. Part of the loan, about 95 percent, has been rescheduled for repayment. As far as the repayments for 1981 and 1982 are concerned, a 4-year payment period has been adopted, and a 5-year payment period will be adopted for repayments due in 1983. Poland is controlling the repayment of interest: 50 percent of the interest was repaid during the 2 previous years; this year 35 percent of the interest is being repaid; and the remainder of the interest is being spread over 5 years.

To help understand the situation, I can add that the costs involved in arranging the credits amount to somewhat less than 20 percent of the income we earn from exports. Talks have now commenced with experts representing the banks which gave us credits guaranteed by governments. I will not say anything about these talks until they are over because both sides have agreed that they are confidential.

[FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent] Could you please give a political comment on these talks; after all, they are a departure from the sanctions policy.

[Urban] It is too early to make a political comment and too early to say that they are a departure from the sanctions policy. They are preliminary talks by experts.

Jerzy Urban spoke about some issues dealt with in the reports of Western press correspondents accredited in Poland: The first of these issues concerns the interview given by Minister Adam Lopatka to the ASSOCIATED PRESS Agency. It seems to me that Minister Lopatka's views and statements about the hanging of religious symbols in public places have been simplified. I described our general views on this subject in some detail last week and I am not going to repeat them. But I do want to say that in no way can the government and is the government going to examine at a central level the hanging of crosses in public buildings. For example, it is one thing when a person in hospital hangs a cross above his bed with the consent of the patients with whom he is 111. But it is something else when crosses are hung in operating rooms, offices, and other public places where this action has an ostentatious nature. It is one thing to have certain tradional places of worship on the premises of work places, for example, religious statues inside coalmines, and another thing to hang crosses on the factory floor, offices, and so on. We believe these issues must be settled without any conflict, with tact, with a due respect for the Constitution, and with due respect for the government's stance that I presented last week and that stems directly from the Constitution. When tactfully settling these issues the justified religious needs of the people should be taken into consideration.

Another issue which has appeared in reports from Warsaw concerns the television program called "Pieniadze" ["Money"]. I would like to say a few words on this subject in connection with the doubts raised by Western correspondents, including whether the conversation by the Walesa brothers contained in the program is authentic.

I wish to explain that a Polish citizen residing in Poland who possesses foreign currency cannot have foreign bank accounts without the permission of the Polish National Bank. This is laid down by the foreign currency law of 1952, and persons who break it are responsible based on the fiscal offences law of 1971. A failure by a Polish citizen with a foreign currency permit to transfer his funds abroad to the Polish Bank is punishable. Besides, Polish tax regulations state that any income earned abraod is taxable, just as income earned in Poland is.

Since papers reported that Lech Walesa possesses money from various sources abroad, he was asked to give an explanation and was summoned to the Fiscal Chamber in Gdansk. Because he said he has no money anywhere, he was allowed to watch a recording of his conversation with his brother, the source of this recording having been explained by the television program. Lech Walesa was shown more of this recording than the television program had shown; in other words he was shown what his brother had recorded. Lech Walesa watched the tape on the video recorder and did not deny that the voice was his. He said that the tape was false and had been made by mixing parts of his speeches. The director of the Fiscal Chamber doubted whether Lech Walesa had really used the dirty expressions the recording contained. Walesa said that maybe he had been talking in his sleep and what he had said had been recorded by eavesdroppers during his internment. After leaving the fiscal office, Lech Walesa made no comment on this recording and kept quite conspicuously silent about it. This raises the question: Why has Polish television availed itself of this recording so late? It had no intention of doing so until Walesa publicly declared that he does not have a single penny and that articles about his money are lies and are a campaign against him.

As far as doubts about the authenticity of the tape are concerned, I wish to say that I have a report by experts at my disposal. This is a very long and specialized document, so it would be difficult for me to present it to you in full, especially the technical details. The document describes the methods with which the tape has been examined to check its authenticity. Of course, this has also been done by comparing this tape with tapes that contain the authentic voice of Walesa recorded during his public speeches. The report states that the tape does contain the voices of Lech and Stanislaw Walesa, that the recording is interrupted; in other words, it does not carry the full conversation, and the interruption is not the result of mixing, but of switching the video recorder on and off. Right now I have one copy of this report. If anyone is interested in the details, I will leave the report at the Interpress Center until tomorrow so that it can be examined.

PEOPLE MAKING USE OF AMNESTY LAW BENEFITS LISTED

LD052117 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Persons who undertook illegal activity in the conspiratorial structures of the former NSZZ Solidarity during martial law or after its suspension, and who at present, having ceased such activity, wish to avail themselves of amnesty benefits, continue to come out of hiding. As of today 370 people have come out. The following have recently given themselves up: in Cracow Ireneusz (?Lisiak), activist of the so-called regional executive commission who reported that during martial law he took part in the meetings at which directions and forms of activity of underground Solidarity were worked out; in Warsaw Jacek (?Pastiasiak), an engineer who revealed that during martial law he distributed illegal publications; and Iwona (?Kolpinska), who in 1982-83 was a messenger inthe underground Solidarity structures and led underground activitis to places of secret meetings in: Łacow and Warsaw.

All of those who have come out have been set free, having dealt with formalities requested by legal regulations.

It transpires from the analysis carried out so far that as 10 October approaches, which closes the period for coming out with a guarantee of no punishment under the amnesty law, the number of people coming out will increase.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES AMNESTY

LD072232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1903 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Interview with Colonel Zbigniew Pudysz, director of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Investigations Department, by editor Zygmunt Szeliga; date and place not given]

[Text] [Szeliga] What is the state of political offenses in Poland since 22 July? What has changed in the recent period?

[Pudysz] Since the suspension of martial law the number of criminal cases under investigation committed for political reasons has tangible decreased and the number of persons involved has fallen. To illustrate this, the number of these cases and persons involved in them has fallen by 63 percent during the period since the suspension of martial law as compared with the preceding period. This concerns the number of cases. There has been a 66 percent reduction as far as the number of suspected persons involved is concerned The next occurring phenomenon since the lifting of martial law is a further decline in initiated legal proceedings. The number of proceedings and persons involved has decreased by 24 percent since the lifting of martial law as far as cases are concerned, and by 42 percent as far as suspects are concerned, compared with the preceding period. When characterizing criminal cases committed for political reasons and the action undertaken by organs of the ministry in this connection, I would like also to stress that whenever we have taken decisions in this field our action has always had an individualized character. The (?personality) of the offender is always assessed separately and is consequently projected on the scope of his legal responsibility.

[Szeliga] Colonel, to sum up this part of our conversation: There has been a qualitative change of the situation since 22 July as far as political criminality is concerned -- that is, after the lifting of martial law. The amnesty law is also connected with this.

[Pudysz] Yes.

[Szeliga] My second question concerns precisely this matter. What is the state of the implementation of the amnesty law? What have you found? This is obviously a law whose implementation concerns several ministries, but I am speaking about the (?aspect) which directly concerns yourself as director of the Investigations Bureau and your ministry as a whole. What can one say about the implementation of the amnesty law?

[Pudysz] Mister Editor, I will not repeat here what has already been said or written on amnesty. An extensive report on the implementation of the amnesty law was presented to the Sejm by the minister of justice a few days ago. However, I shall point out here those questions which are less well known to the public. Namely, the second article of the amnesty law speaks about voluntary coming out of hiding.

[Szeliga] Yes, those people initially come to you.

[Pudysz] Those people come to us and to the prosecutor's office. According to current data the number exceeds 380 persons. Among those who have come out of hiding there are persons who in the past held leading functions, often very prominent functions, in conspiratorial structures of the former Solidarity and in other opposition groupings.

[Szeliga] For example, Hardek is the best known, and there are other activists.

[Pudysz] Analysis of the amnesty bill's application and the view of the Ministry of Internal Affairs shows that as 31 October approaches, which closes the period for people to surrender, and which according to the bill guarantees immunity, the number of cases will increase. The overwhelming majority of persons who came out of hiding within the framework of the amnesty bill are employees of socialized enterprises who conducted activity contrary to the law.

[Szeliga] What sort of threat does such a person have to take into account?

[Pudysz] I cannot imagine that such a person can encounter any difficulties at his place of work. One must remember that someone who has come to the authorities represented by the prosecution organs has trust in them. In light of that, every action which would threaten the interests of those persons would be contrary to a sense of legality; hence I cannot imagine that any negative results should transpire for those persons.

[Szeliga] Colonel, I treat this as a very authoritative statement. What is more I will burden you, if I may, with a certain task in case there is any signal that might come to the attention of journalists, and I hope that the interested party can count on help from your ministry.

[Pudysz] Yes, of course.

[Szeliga] Colonel, we could say much about amnesty and about other issues, but time is running out. We hardly have time to continue the conversation, so let us repeat again: Criminal activity should be disclosed before 31 October and your services are in effect -- could I say that?

[Pudysz] Yes.

[Szeliga] That means that anyone who will not avail himself of the benefits of amnesty by 31 October will have to get in touch with you, or will be threatened to apply to you in the normal manner.

[Pudysz] Yes, the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs cannot give up investigative activity, and one must be aware that if one's affairs are not regulated, those persons can be exposed to various problems. Another point in this connection: Some persons have not disclosed their illegal activity because they have diminished its significance in their minds.

[Szeliga] They are not aware that it was a crime?

[Pudysz] Or they are not aware that their activity was against the law. I would advise people not to assess the activity themselves, but to apply to the competent authorities, in this case the security services or the prosecutor's office.

[Szeliga] Particularly since there is no danger in it. Thank you, Colonel.

ROLE OF BELIEVERS IN PARTY WORK EXAMINED

AU041520 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 25 Sep 83 pp 1, 7-10

[Wlodzimierz Lebiedzinski article: "Party and State Versus Religion and Church"]

[Excerpts] The attitude of the Marxist party and of the socialist state toward religion and the Church always continues to agitate party members, nonparty people, believers,

intellectuals, workers, peasants, activists, and common people. Reams of paper are used and many proposals, counsels, and recipes are formulated, but the problem remains unsolved. Not only is it impossible to eliminate ambiguities, but they even become more confused and nebulous.

When interpreting V.I. Lenin's thoughts about the Marxist party's attitude to religion, people usually omit a number of other problems he has formulated. For example, Lenin writes about admitting believing workers to the party, who must subordinate their views to the conviction of the majority of party members. This means that it is assumed the majority of party members are not believers, and that the majority is capable of educating the minority in the spirit of the scientific view of the world. This poses the following question, one to which a majority of Polish writers does not provide an answer: What will happen to the Marxist party if, admitting believing workers and peasants into its ranks, it will be unable to educate them in the spirit of its world outlook, and if believers form the majority of its members? Will it remain a Marxist-Leninist party or will it gradually become a social democratic or other party?

Abstract deliberations about the party's attitude toward religion -- deliberations divorced from reality -- only help obscure the issue. They not only fail to produce effective solutions, but, on the contrary, produce confusion in the work of many party organizations.

Let us try to answer a number of crucial questions, taking into account specific Polish conditions. Let us note that the Marxist party's attitude toward religion is different from that of the socialist state. We differentiate between the attitude toward religion and the attitude toward the Church as a religious institution. Relations between the Marsixt party and the socialist state on the one hand, and believers on the other, are more different still. We should also see the differences between the Church's purely religious functions and its political-ideological aspirations. We can also discern different convictions and practical attitudes within the Church and among believers, which means that the strategy and tactics of the Marxist party and of the socialist state must not be developed in an abstract way, but must take into account the country's given situation.

Marxist and Christian philosophies are opposed to each other in all their basic theoretical assumptions. Nevertheless, Christian philosophy busies itself with a number of real problems that concern the natural and social world as it really is. Certainly it motivates and interprets them from different philosophical positions, has a different vision of the world, and so on, but it formulates many sensible questions and issues with regard to worldly affairs. It is precisely in this sphere that dialogue is possible, and I would say necessary in the present world, because it leads to a rapprochement of positions in many cases. What should be especially stressed in this connection is the struggle for peace and against social ills, demoralization, and so on.

The above illustrates the Marxist party's attitude toward religion: The party does not accept religion as a specific social illusion rooted in its social sources; it seeks to liberate society from its religious illusions and to formulate the views of the working people, primarily of its members on scientific foundations; therefore, it does not regard religion as a private affair, but it is aware of the fact that under specific conditions a large part of human communities are trammeled by religion, and in view of this it cannot afford to promote a reckless antireligious struggle.

Among believers there are many workers and peasants who are honestly and consciously engaged in socialist construction and who fully approve of the Marxist party's ideopolitical program.

In the case of such workers and peasants the criterion of the world outlook becomes temporarily of secondary importance on account of the struggle for socialist social changes. It is precisely for this reason that Lenin suggested that believing workers should be admitted into the party. However, let us stress that he meant the workers who have not freed themselves from religious influence, although they are ideological and politically active in implementing the Marxist party's program. Still, they cannot be left to themselves. They must be helped in mastering the scientific view of the world.

The Catholic Church (I am writing mainly about this church), which is a dominant church in Poland, proclaims religious, philosophic, sociopolitical, economic, and moral ideas, and continues to implement them with utmost resolution by many means and methods. This means that a believing party member may, unaware, become a carrier and propagator of religious ideas in party ranks (we noted many such cases during the post-August period). Given the feeble ideological-educational work, which is not at its most effective as things are at present, the Marxist party would gradually lose its ideological character in such a case. That is why, without denying the need for admitting some believing workers and peasants into the party -- we should actually encourage such admissions -- we should realize the dangers inherent in such admissions. For this reason we should admit no more of such workers and peasants than the party organization is capable of educating within a relatively brief period of time.

The Church must not be treated as a private institution vis-a-vis the state because it acts in no sphere as a purely religious institution. It also conducts ideopolitical activities and propagates specific nonreligious views, values, and attitudes, imbuing them, of course, with its own world outlook. That is why the Church's attitude toward the state is at times positive, at times hostile, and at times indifferent. This can be shown in the decisions made by the Church hierarchy, and in the attitudes of the clergy, and the believers, at various levels. One example of this is the evolution in the Catholic Church's attitude toward the socialist state in the past 40 years. The Catholic Church to this day includes the forces that have not renounced their irreconcilable attitude toward the socialist system, but it also includes other forces that make it possible to conduct a useful dialogue between the state and more realistic sections of the Church, to make compromises, and even to promote concerted activities in at least some areas of public life. However, anyone who dreams about harmonious cooperation between the Church and the socialist state will be disappointed. The same can be said of such cooperation with other churches. After all, the total acceptance of socialism would call for profound changes in the Church's doctrine, which does not seem possible now, in the immediate future, or at all. What remains is to look for possible agreement of views and to consciously avoid conflicts because they usually imply serious disruptions in the state and in the Church. As long as the Church refuses to renounce the principle that it is the supreme and universal moral authority, one that is above political systems, it will incessantly try to interfere in worldly, social, and state life. On the other hand, the state, built on lay foundations, will not succumb to Church influence. Only wise and reasonable conduct by the two sides can prevent conflicts which weaken the state and the Church in the final analysis. Furthermore: In the present world the aspirations of all nonstate public structures must be subordinated to all-state interests, otherwise there is the danger of anarchy and of the weakening of the state and society, and, as a result, the loss of the state's domestic and international position.

The Polish people are, for various reasons, preponderantly believers, which is a fact with which the Marxist party and the socialist state must reckon. What is more, the Catholic Church in Poland is traditionally present in various spheres of nonreligious life, regardless of the fact that it is legally separated from the state. It also exerts a considerable nonreligious influence, which again is a fact that must not be ignored in the strategy and tactics of the communist party and the socialist state and means that in their activities the Marxists should take into account the specific situation of their country, mainly the state of public consciousness.

They must not launch antireligious and antichurch wars because of their devastating results. Therefore, not renouncing their ideological principles, they must implement them gradually within the process of painstaking work planned over years. They must also profess the principle that the struggle for socialism on this earth is more important than worldly clashes on heavenly matters.

This means that close ties with the broad masses of believers and cooperation with the Church under specific Polish conditions do not amount to renunciation of Marxist-Leninist principles, but create better conditions (social climate) for constructing the socialist system. As this construction produces genuine results, socioeconomic and political premises will be created in order to level all irrational convictions, including religious ones. Experience shows that accelerating this process usually ends in intensifying religious fanaticism, intolerance, and social disintegration and that this leads to the weakening of socialism and of the support it has from a large part of the religious communities.

The Marxist-Leninist party is primarily the force that inspires and propagates the scientific view of the world and transforms social reality, which means that this party must be a model of the scientific view of the world. Wishing to educate large masses of the working people and to foster their Marxist awareness, the party must demand that its members profess a scientific view of the world. Otherwise in the eyes of the believing people it will lose the credibility of its words and deeds and will have to be adjudged as double-faced and opportunist.

This is why I assert that under specific Polish conditions the party should admit believing workers and peasants, but that it must at once subject them to intensive educational work. If this work does not produce the desired results, the continued party membership of these workers must be examined. Otherwise the party will gradually lose its Marxist-Leninist character. That is why an analysis of the specific situation is necessary in each individual case. General receipes are of no use, but it is certainly necessary to mind the well-conceived requirements of the Marxist-Leninist party and socialist construction that constitute the decisive determinant of the attitude of the party and the socialist state toward religion, the believers, and the Church at every new stage of the country's historical development.

PARTY TASKS IN TU DEVELOPMENT OBSERVED

AU051333 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 28 Sep 83 pp 1, 3, 4

[Article by Stanislaw Gabrielski, PZPR deputy of the Sejm and deputy chairman of the Federation of the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth: "The Most Important Partner"]

[Excerpts] The reviving trade union movement is now becoming a social force and the most massive social organization in Poland. Its place in the country's sociopolitical system, its organizational forms, and the range and methods of its activities now reflect all the basic ideological and political issues of our times. This reviving movement is heir to the rich history of the Polish class movement and is availing itself of all its traditions, in which the experience and ideas of the workers' protest occupy an important place.

Members of all the previous trade union streams are participating in setting up and operating the new trade unions. Between 60 and 70 percent of new trade union members are nonparty people, which is a good basis for uniting work forces that are so often divided, and for integrating distrustful, disappointed, and vacillating people in common work. The workers' class interests are the objective basis for the partnerlike relations between the party and trade unions. These interests are expressed in the political sphere by those principles of people's power -- of true democracy -- that set up the forms of state system and power which enable the workers class to count as an equal political partner.

In the economic sphere these interests are expressed by such an allocation of the national product (this development) that meets the necessary needs of people. The present-day workers class and the reviving trade union movement approach these tasks in the most tangible way. Trade unionists are becoming increasingly more convinced that the trade union movement must militantly share in decisionamking in order to solve these most complicated tasks, and that militancy is a result of the conditions that encourage trade unionists' independent activities.

The party and trade unions have both come into being and develop primarily as class organizations, which means that their common social and class foundations determine their permanent and organic ties based on the premise that the interests, needs, and expectations of the workers class constitute the source of party activity and are expressed in the party program, which sets out the strategy for building a socialist society. It goes without saying that this program is subject to changes that should also be determined by the class trade union movement representing the interests of the broad mass of workers. Hence, the basic inference that trade unions must take account of the current and long-term interests of the workers class in their daily work. Otherwise trade unions will lose their crucial significance for the workers class and may even come to serve political aims alien to it. This means that trade unions are responsible to society for the future and to the working people for the present. It is impossible to divide these two responsibilities.

The ways by which the party exercises its leading role vis-a-vis trade unions is an important theoretical and practical issue, one which has provoked a great deal of controversy in the past few years, including the negation of the role of the party in the state. The party is the highest form of the political organization of the workers class and unites the politically most conscious sections of the workers class, peasants, and intellectuals. At the same time, trade unions are the most universal organization of the working people regardless of their world outlook and convictions. Trade unions are a nonparty organization, but they profess the socialist system. That is why a common social base and the identity of general political and social aims create the necessary conditions under which the party fulfills its leading role vis-a-vis trade unions. In our conditions the importance of this issue not only increases, but also requires a new approach.

Having learned from the past, the party is a champion of the independence and self-government of trade unions. Independent and responsible work done by trade unions does not diminish the party's leading role; on the contrary, it may even strengthen the influence of party organizations and their ties with the working people. The simplified approach to this issue in the past helped to weaken the protective functions of trade unions and to curb their internal self-government. Life has proved the damaging nature of this approach. On the other hand, experience tells us that the more complicated the problems and questions posed by socialist construction are, the more necessary it is for trade unions to express their own views. That is why the basic duty of party members and cells is to make workers realize the aims that inspire the party during the revival of trade unions. Some working people continue to have doubts about the new trade unions. The role of party members must not end in registering such doubt. On the contrary, it is their duty to overcome this distrust, which is now one of the key political problems. The most important present task and moral duty of every PZPR member is militant activity in trade unions' development and consolidation because this is the party line. We must not be reconciled to indifference toward the new trade unions. Nor must we evaluate a situation in which a large ratio of PZPR members in individual plants have nothing to do with trade unions as right.

Activity in trade unions and among working people impose particular responsibility on party members. A party member's conduct determines to a great extent the success of the work of the entire trade union organization and the relations between the party and the masses.

That is why the party and party members in trade unions must assist the burgeoning aktivs of nonparty funtionaries in their tasks, but this assistance must never assume the form of command. The only form of the party's influence on trade unions' work is skillfully convincing the mass of nonparty trade union members that the party's policy is right. We must make efforts to ensure that nonparty workers recognize the party's leading role. We must teach and educate the masses of workers and we must learn from them.

That is why the party's cooperation with trade unions calls for suitable methods. Bureaucratic methods, pushing people around, and issuing orders and "directives" are things of the past. They are being replaced by the methods of persuasion and by talks with people. Underestimating or negating this change may result in introducing alien, bureaucratic elements into relations between the party and trade unions and, consequentially, in the weakening of the party's ideological and political influence on social life. We forgot this truth too often in the past.

Today we are learning how to respect a responsible partnership between administration and trade unions. These partners may have differences, but they must obey the principle of dialogue, cooperation, and application of solutions that best serve work forces and general social aims. That is why it is also important for trade unions to cooperate with the economic administration in order to reveal differences in interests and to prevent conflicts as far as possible. To reconcile interests means to harmonize them. It means that the various interests and aspirations of some people must not be implemented at the cost of other people, but that they must be reconciled through mutual concessions. This calls for flexibility in work by all partners, for taking account of changing conditions, and for skill in achieving agreement. Agreement based on genuine arguments is the most effective form of reconciling interests.

That is why a considerable proportion of those speaking during the meeting at the Baildon Foundry [26 August] criticized the methods by which the present consultations with the trade unions are being conducted. We take the view that consultations with trade unions must be honest and that the observations and proposals resulting from them must be carefully examined. This means that it is necessary to work out, together with trade unions, the most effective model of social consultations.

I also want to draw attention to the dangers and threats facing the reviving trade union movement. The process of the organization of new trade unions is taking place under the complicated conditions of political struggle.

The working people's attitude to the reviving trade unions varies. On the one hand we encounter militancy and initiative of the people who want to reconstruct trade unionism on the socialist foundations. On the other hand we encounter much distrust, uncertainty, and indifference toward the new trade unions. Nor has the political adversary ceased to do his work. The illegal underground structures continue to boycott the process of revival and the hostile external centers to hinder by various methods the development of the new unions. That is why party members as well as party cells and organizations must be conscious of their responsibility for developing the socialist character of trade unions.

Their basic activities should be focused on the task of winning over the large group of the people who are uncertain and indifferent. One of the tasks of the primary party organizations is to develop the political arguments that justify the correctness of the road chosen to overcome the crisis of the Polish trade union movement. Winning over the communities of young workers and overcoming the distrust toward trade unions of the workers working as foremen is a most topical political task.

In this connection it is necessary to stress the familiar truth that the issue of the unity of trade union movement is one of its basic issues. Our most recent experience tells us that every case of internal disruption among workers weakens workers' power. The history of various countries, including ours, proves that the unity of work forces is the source of the strength of the workers class and that the strength of trade union representation is based on effective activities rather than rivalry.

Concern for legality is a special duty of party organizations in factories: The legally guaranteed rights of the trade union movement must be respected.

At the same time, it is necessary to effectively counter attempts to exert mental and moral blackmail and to threaten those who organize new trade unions. Unmasking the perpetrators of such actions, publicizing their plans, and subjecting them to the judgement of work forces is the right and duty of party committees, which should make extensive use of them.

We must also be aware of bureaucratic dangers posed by the attitudes of factory managements, just as we must be aware of some trade union organizations' strong tendencies to put forward claims for compensation and restitution that ignore the reality as it is and the current potential of our economy.

WALESA MAY BE ALLOWED TO COLLECT NOBEL PRIZE

PM071355 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Oct 83 p 12

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Warsaw: The Government's Embarrassment"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- The inhabitants of this country are particularly pleased, since they each feel that they are receiving a small share of this Nobel Prize. An intellectual who is very involved in Solidarity told me: "We know that Walesa is not De Gaulle. We know his limits, but it is not to him as an individual that the prize has been awarded. It has been awarded to the ideals he symbolizes, to Solidarity, which he represents, and thus ultimately to each of us to some extent."

Official reactions betray the authorities' embarrassment and irritation. A very important member of the government, after pointing out that there would be no official government statement since the news "has no significance for the country's public life," told me in private that "if the Nobel Prize committee, whose anticommunism is well-known and which has already awarded its prize to people like Begin, wishes to continue debasing the prize in this way, that is its own business." He added that this decision would have "absolutely no influence on the country's political situation," but he regarded it with some anxiety as "proof that some Western circles are continuing to sow disorder and create disturbances in Poland." Finally, my interlocutor assured me that Mr Walesa would be free to go and receive his prize and to return, but said that he was convinced that he himself would abandon the idea "for fear of displaying his mediocrity to Western opinion."

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE CASTIGATED

LD082102 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct -- The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today castigated the Nobel Peace Prize Committee for "(?its criminal) flagrant devaluation" of the original idea behind the prize. The Polish Army newspaper charged that the awarding of the peace prize to Lech Walesa reflected "the overruling of the Nobel's idea by current interests of those who seek to use others in winning their goals. Once again, the Nobel Peace Prize has been deliberately built in the machine for escalating the propaganda aggression, in the cog-wheel for straining the international climate.

"The blizzard of congratulatory telegrams for the laureate who -- as a matter of fact -- has never constructively spoken out for peace in the world, surprised nobody. The spectacle of outstanding personalities striking the same tune in unison was not coincidental. "The time, place, and the character for this chapter of the Nobel Peace Prize's history were well chosen by the experts in anticommunist crusade for whom planting that unpalatable case in Oslo was a piece of cake after they had managed to have their way even in the case of (Israel's) Begin," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote in conclusion.

ZHIVKOV CONCLUDES VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Ceausescu, Zhivkov Talks 6 Oct

AU070852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0829 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/10/1983 -- The talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, started on Thursday, October 6, Snagov.

On behalf of the Romanian party and state leadership, Nicolae Ceausescu wholeheartedly welcomed Todor Zhivkov to Romania once again and expressed his particular satisfaction at meeting again and continuing the Romanian-Bulgarian friendly and traditional dialogue on questions of common interest. He also expressed his conviction that the exchange of views, the understandings to be reached would stimulate ever more the development of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration, both bilaterally and in the international life.

In turn, Todor Zhivkov also conveyed a heartfelt salute from the Bulgarian party and state leadership and expressed his satisfaction at meeting again with Nicolae Ceausescu. He warmly thanked for the invitation to visit Romania again, for the hospitality he is extended, stressing that the decisions they will make will help the further expansion of bilateral relations, to the mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov informed each other about the concerns and achievements of the parties and peoples in the two countries. The two leaders stressed with satisfaction the fact that the Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and collaboration keep developing and deepening year in, year out.

Both sides reiterated their wish to further work for a higher capitalization of the extant possibilities, so as to intensify and diversify the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration on multiple planes, which meets the interests of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

In this respect, relevant bodies were instructed to examine the extant possibilities and take appropriate measures for the further expansion and deepening of specialization and cooperation in production, for the application of new, efficient forms of collaboration and cooperation, for the growth and diversification of economic, technico-scientific and cultural exchanges.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding.

Ceausescu 6 Oct Toast

AU101622 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 83 pp 1,3

["Toast by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" at the 6 October Bucharest dinner given for Bulgarian party-state leader Todor Zhivkov]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear comrades and friends: I want to once again warmly greet you on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the Government, and myself, and to welcome you to Romania.

Your visit to Romania is in keeping with our traditional annual meetings -- we are now meeting for the second time this year -- designed to permit us to work together to develop the cooperation between our parties and peoples.

It can be said that our meetings have always brought to light new areas of cooperation and have contributed to strengthening the friendship between our parties and peoples.

We have obtained good results in developing cooperation in all areas, and through our cooperation we have served both the interests of our peoples and the interests of socialism, cooperation, and peace.

We began our talks today. Tomorrow we will continue them, and I am convinced that we will reach joint conclusions on intensifying the cooperation between our parties and peoples.

We also intend to exchange views on international matters. As is well known, international life is extremely tense. The arms race, including the nuclear arms race, continues to increase. That is why we believe that everything possible should be done to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Currently there is no problem more important than that of peace!

Along this line, the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe must be halted and the ones in place must be destroyed. We believe that an agreement can still be reached at the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the issue of intermediate-range missiles. We believe that the negotiations should continue until an agreement is concluded, and that a moratorium should be declared in the meantime on new missiles.

We attach great importance on the vast European movements against new missiles, for disarmament, and primarily for nuclear disarmament.

We are concerned about the grave economic situation, particularly in developing countries, and we are resolutely in favor of a new world economic order.

There are many international problems. We believe that all conflicts and disputes should be settled solely through negotiations, and that military options and the use and threat of force should be totally banned.

We believe that the proposals advanced by the socialist countries in their Prague declaration and in the Moscow declaration offer a sound basis for dealing with disarmament and other international problems. The proposals advanced by the other side can also be taken into consideration. On this basis, steps should be taken to conclude appropriate agreements.

I want to stress that Romania is firmly determined to work toward this goal, together with the socialist countries, with European nations, and with all forces that are in favor of disarmament and against the deployment of new missiles in Europe.

Once again I want to express our satisfaction with your visit and to voice my conviction that during our talks we will reach joint conclusions and will thus strengthen our cooperation, both on a bilateral and an international level. This is fully in keeping with the interests of our peoples and of socialism and international peace and cooperation.

I want to raise a toast to an ever more fruitful cooperation between our parties and peoples.

I wish the friendly Bulgarian people ever greater success in building socialism.

To your health, Comrade Zhivkov, and to the health of the other Bulgarian comrades and friends.

To the health of all of you! (applause)

Zhivkov 6 Oct Toast

AU101658 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Oct 83 pp 1, 5

[Report on toast of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, at 6 October "official dinner" given in Bucharest in his honor by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romania's president]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

Esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu,

Dear Romanian Comrades and Friends:

I would like to express my most cordial gratitude for the attention and hospitality shown to us, and simultaneously, to fulfill a pleasant obligation, on behalf of our party and state leadership, to convey cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in neighboring Romania.

As comrade Ceausescu noted, we are attending a traditional meeting. These meetings have a great significance, they have entered, so to speak, the history of our bilateral relations, and always stimulate our further cooperation in economic, cultural, and other areas of our development.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that he is satisfied with the talks on bilateral relations which have begun, and expressed the opinion that this meeting too, as well as the talks and negotiations, will give a new impetus to their development. Thus, I also am an optimist, as far as the development of Bulgarian-Romanian relations is concerned. We are fulfilling the aspiration of our neighboring peoples, and as peoples striving toward socialism.

I hope that our talks tomorrow will also be interesting and useful. It is true that we cannot devote more time to these working meetings, but nevertheless, in our modern and dynamic world 2-3 days is not a small amount of time.

Comrade Zhivkov further stressed that today there is no more fateful and cardinal question than overcoming the dangerous tension in international relations. There has hardly been a more tense situation since World War II, including the period of the so-called cold war. We all are alarmed by this international situation. It is difficult to predict whether further steps, which can prove fatal, will be made. This is a great problem.

As we stressed at the Prague meeting and the Moscow Declaration, the basis of international tension is the arms race conducted by the imperialists and first of all the American imperialists. The deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe will represent a great danger for peace.

Obviously, we are all interested in ending the arms race, curbing the attempts of the imperialists to violate the balance of power, and overcoming the wrong opinion that in the present scientific-technological revolution one side can achieve military superiority and force the other side to its knees. The socialist countries want to live in peace and understanding, because we can solve the great historic task -- securing our peoples' happiness and prosperity -- only under conditions of peace and understanding

Therefore our party, our government, and our state are doing everything possible, which depends on them, and are making their contribution, together with the USSR and the other socialist countries, to overcoming the tendencies and attempts to violate the military parity, because if this parity is violated, there will be gave consequences, and may be even a world catastrophe.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov said further: We too, Comrade Ceausescu, precisely as you, are concerned with the developing countries' situation. I am not sure whether I have the correct figures, but I think that these countries' debts already surpass 700-800 billion dollars. The human brain cannot comprehend this. Let us take as an example the situation in Latin America. This is another alarming area, which we cannot view calmly. The model created by the imperialists and monopolists in Latin America and in other developing countries has caused great and dangerous consequences in these regions. Therefore these countries must be provided with the possiblity to oppose the imposed model, which has been rejected by life, so that these countries can utilize their wealth in the interest of their peoples and social progress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed again that now the basic problem is the problem of war and peace. We have often said in the past that there is no alternative to peace. The world's peace-loving forces are becoming more active. We must do everything also in the future to guarantee lasting peace on earth, and thus fulfill the dreams of all mankind.

I would like to stress again that I and my comrades as well are satisfied with the talks that have begun. I propose a toast:

-- to further successes of the Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society,

-- to the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples,

-- to my friend, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

-- to Comrade Elena Ceausescu,

-- to you all, Comrades!

Cheers!

Oct 7 Talks Reported

AU072044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/10/1983 -- On October 7 talks continued in Snagov, near Bucharest, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

During the new round of talks, the two party and state leaders were informed of the activity carried on by the members of the two delegations with a view to promoting new forms and means of further developing the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation in the spirit and on the basis of the understandings reached at summit level. They were appreciative of the results scored and recommended that all measures should be taken for a concrete implementation of those agreed upon.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov also exchanged extensive opinions in connection with the current questions of the international life and of the communist and working class movement, as well as with the ways and means of further strengthening the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation in the world arena.

The world situation was considered to be affected by the mounting tension in international relations, and the resolve of Romania and Bulgaria was reiterated to further work to prevent the increase of confrontation, resume the policy of collaboration, detente and peace, ensure the establishment of new-type interstate relations grounded on full equality of rights, solve the complex problmes facing mankind, in keeping with the general interests of peace, of the economic and social progress of all peoples.

Special attention was paid to questions related to the building of European security. It was considered that the fundamental question of the present in Europe was the halting of the deployment of the new medium-ranged nuclear missiles on the continent and the achievement of practical, palpable measures of halting the arms race, of achieving disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, of removing the danger of war.

In that framework, the results were assessed of the Madrid conference, and the fact was considered as particular positive that a consensus was reached on the convening of a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe, and that the organization was convenated of a series of meetings which should ensure the continuity of the process initiated in Helsinki.

During the talk the necessity was emphasized of intensifying efforts towards strengthening collaboration, security and peace in the Balkans. The conviction was expressed that all conditions existed for the transformation, through joint efforts, of the Balkans into a zone of peace, free of nuclear weapons.

The need was also highlighted to strengthen cooperation on an international plane with a view to solving, by peaceful means, the conflicts in various parts of the world, promoting detente, peace and understanding among all nations.

Furthermore, the necessity was underlined to act for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the bridging of the gaps extant in the world, the building of a new international economic order which should provide for all states equal opportunities for development, for economic and social progress.

During the talk, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reiterated the wish of the RCP and of the BCP to act for the further consolidation of their friendship and collaboration, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism, progress and peace all over the world.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of full understanding and mutual regard.

RCP and Romanian State leader Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met again on Friday with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, during a dinner. Further opinions were exchanged on a series of bilateral questions as well as on aspects of the current international situation.

The dinner passed in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, of full understanding and mutual esteem characteristic of the Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue, of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Zhivkov Awards Medals

AU071159 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/10/1983 -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were handed over by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, the jubilee medal "Georgi Dimitrov", within a ceremony

High Romanian and Bulgarian officials attended.

Handing over the jubilee medal, Todor Zhivkov said inter alia:

On the birth centennial of Georgi Dmitrov, the Central Committee of the BCP decided to inaugurate an official memorial medal, which was awarded on activists in our country and militants of the international communist and working-class movement, campaigners of the working class, champions of the peoples' peace and happiness.

I am entrusted by the Central Committee, by the Political Bureau of our party, the pleasant mission to hand over this memorial medal instituted on Georgi Dimitrov's birth centennial, to you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu for your great merits in promoting the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, the friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples, for your contribution to the development of the communist and working-class movement, to the struggle for the peoples' peace and happiness".

Thanking for the granting of that high distinction, President Ceausescu said:

We have always appreciated the activity of Georgi Dimitrov for the development of the relations between our parties and peoples, on the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and in its international activity, as an outstanding campaigner of the communist and working-class movement, of the antifascist forces.

I consider this medal handed over to me as an expression of the good relations between our parties and peoples, of our common activity for the continuous development of this friendship, in the socialist construction, in the struggle for international peace and collaboration.

Talks Conclude 8 Oct

AU081336 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1251 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/10/83 -- Official talks concluded on October 8 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the last round of talks, conducted in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, the two party and state leaders highlighted with satisfaction the most rewarding character of the exchanges of views they had on these days on bilateral and international matters of mutual interest. They reiterated the confidence that the understandings established during the current meeting would contribute to the ever more powerful development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, to the amplification and further deepening of the multilateral collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria politically, economically, technologically, scientifically, culturally and in other spheres of activity, to strengthening the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, to their benefit, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov agreed to continue the fruitful summit Romanian-Bulgarian dialogue which has an essential, decisive role in the broad promotion of the good relations between the two neighbor and friendly parties, countries and peoples.

Zhivkov Departs Bucharest

AU081335 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1302 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/10/1983 -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria concluded his visit of friendship to Romania on October 8.

The departure ceremony took place at the Otopeni Airport, where the distinguished guest was seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

A military guard presented arms. The state anthems of the two countries were played. Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov inspected the guard of honor.

Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Miu Dobrescu, Ioan Totu, members of the CC of the RCP, of the Government, generals, other officials were present at the airport.

Romanian-Bulgarian Communique

AU101614 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Oct 83 pp 1, 5

["Communique on the Friendship Visit Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Secretary General of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," released in Bucharest on 8 October]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a friendship visit to Romania between 6 and 8 October 1983.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and his aides toured the municipality of Ploiesti and economic units in Prahova County.

The distinguished Bulgarian guests were extended a warm reception and were met everywhere with feelings of esteem and amity, as an expression of the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation, and goodneighborliness between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and of satisfaction with the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue.

In a friendly and comradely atmosphere Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu with the "Georgi Dimitrov" jubilee medal.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov conducted talks in a spirit of full understanding and mutual trust and esteem.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Comrades Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, chairman of the Romanian side in the joint Romanian-Bulgarian governmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Aurel Duma, member the RCP Central Committee, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the RCP secretary general and president of the republic; and Gheorghe Cioara, Romania's ambassador to Sofia.

For Bulgaria: Comrades Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Adnrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian governmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Niko Yakhiel, member of the BCP Central Committee and adviser to the BCP Central Committee secretary general; and Todor Stoychev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Bucharest.

At the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and of the 12th BCP Congress, and on the achievements and concerns of the working people in the two countries in building socialism.

The two party-state leaders examined the current stage of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the implementation of decisions and agreements concluded at a high level, and expressed satisfaction with the important results obtained.

They pointed out that the Romanian-Bulgarian relations are continuously developing and expanding in all areas, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, full equality of rights, and national independence and sovereignty, and of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance signed in 1970.

The sides stressed the great importance of the traditional meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov for developing the cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples in political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural areas.

They praised the fruitful relations existing between the governments, parliaments, branch ministries, mass and civic organizations of the two countries.

The sides expressed the view that the successes obtained by the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in their socioeconomic development offer increasing opportunities for continuously expanding Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation and contribute to further strengthening the impact of socialism in the world and international peace and cooperation.

The two party-state leaders examined the implementation of the decisions adopted with a view to further developing and deepening bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They noted that various agreements on economic cooperation and production sharing and specialization are in the process of being implemented and that efforts are being made to identify additional opportunities concerning specialization and cooperation designed to diversify and increase trade on a stable and lasting basis.

They agreed that the competent ministries should work out and sign as soon as possible new conventions on specialization and cooperation in the areas of electronic computers, manufacture of tractors and agricultural machinery, and naval construction, and should update existing conventions dealing with manufacture of means of transportation, metal-cutting machinery, and equipment for the food industry.

The sides also established measures to develop cooperation and exchanges of experience in the areas of metallurgy, chemical industry, machine building, agriculture, and so forth.

The two sides once again stressed their interest in expanding joint production sharing ventures in implementing commercial projects and operations in third countries.

They expressed positive views about the implementation of the long-term scientific-technical cooperation program and stressed that this program should be more closely linked with production specialization and cooperation based on modern technologies, with a view to resolving problems of major importance for the two countries' economies and increasing their export potential.

The two countries' governments, the joint governmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and the ministries and economic organizations of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have been instructed to work to further expand specialization, cooperation, and trade, and electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemical industry, and agriculture.

Highly appreciating the results obtained in developing bilateral relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the determination of the two parties and states to further develop their relations of friendship and cooperation in many areas.

During their talks, the two party-state leaders exchanged views on certain international questions.

They expressed profound concern about the increased tension in the world caused by the activation of the most aggressive imperialist forces which are stepping up the arms race, thus exacerbating the threat of nuclear catastrophe. They expressed the belief that currently mankind's most urgent task is to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war. Consequently, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are determined to work consistently, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, the other socialist countries, and all peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces, to consolidate peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides emphasized the importance of the views and positions featured in the political statement of the Warsaw Pact states adopted at the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in January this year, and in the joint declaration adopted by party and state leaders of certain European socialist countries at their Moscow meeting in June, and expressed the view that the proposals set forth in those documents offer a positive basis for dealing with disarmament and other international problems.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria stressed the urgent need to make every possible effort to achieve an agreement as soon as possible at the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on not deploying new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and on cutting down on existing medium-range nuclear missiles, in keeping with the principles of equal security and equality, with a view to achieving the lowest possible balance of forces and eventually freeing the continent from all medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

The two party-state leaders expressed satisfaction with the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference, which proved the vitality of the multilateral process initiated through the adoption of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki. They attached particular importance to the decision to convene a conference on confidence-building, security, and disarmament in Europe.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria emphasized the need to further develop bilateral cooperation among Balkan states in all areas, as well as multilateral cooperation in areas of joint interest that can contribute to strengthening the climate of trust and understanding, and peace and security in the Balkans. They spoke out in favor of proposals to establish denuclearized zones in Europe, and reasserted their determination to actively cooperate to turn the Balkans into an area free of nuclear arms.

Upon exchanging views on other important international issues, the two party-state leaders stressed the need to settle all existing conflicts and disputes solely through the peaceful means of negotiations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with their talks and with the agreements concluded, which will contribute to further expanding and developing the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and between the two peoples, in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEBANON'S JUNBLATT 10 OCT

AU101628 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania today received Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, who visited our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest expressed warm thanks for being received, and expressed great satisfaction at the opportunity given him to meet again with the RCP secretary general and to exchange views with him on matters of mutual interest.

Special attention was given to latest developments in the Middle East. The sides stressed the importance of intensified political-diplomatic efforts designed to establish a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in that area, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and to resolving the Palestinian problem in keeping with that people's right to self-determination and to independent statehood. Along this line, they stressed the importance of convening an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the interested states, the PLO, and other states, that can help achieve a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict.

In connection with the situation in Lebanon, the sides stressed that everything possible should be done to devise a political solution and to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, national unity, and territorial integrity. They emphasized that in the present circumstances a wide reconciliation must be achieved among all the political forces in Lebanon, with a view to ensuring peace and quiet in that country.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Junblatt Departs 10 Oct

AU101737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1983 -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon paid a visit to Romania.

When he left, at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BUCHAREST REPORTS DASCALESCU ARRIVAL IN AMMAN

AU081737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1643 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Amman (AGERPRES) 8/10/1983 -- Romania's prime minister Constantin Dascalescu arrived in Amman on Saturday, October 8 for an official visit at the invitation of the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The Romanian premier is accompanied by Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the Department for Construction Abroad, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Jordanian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-scientific Cooperation, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dragut Lucian, secretary of the Council of Ministers, by executives of economic ministries and other officials.

At the Royal Military Airport in the Jordanian capital city, adorned with the state flags of the two countries, the Romanian delegation were welcomed by Mudar Badran, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, by ministers and other Jordanian officials.

Dascalescu Meets With Husayn

AU082047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Amman AGERPRES 8/10/1983 -- Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, who is paying an official visit to Jordan, was received on October 8 by King Husayn Ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly greetings between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Hashemite sovereign.

During the talk conducted on the occasion, deep satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and close cooperation between Romania and Jordan, especially as an outcome of the multiple meetings between the heads of the two states, of the decisions reached during the summit dialogue which imparted lastingness, prospects and dynamism to the links between the two countries. The joint wish was reiterated to further work in all firmness to expand and deepen the Romanian-Jordanian relations of collaboration in all fields of mutual interest. Starting from the growing economic potential of the two countries, as well as from the experience acquired in the joint building of important economic units, both sides considered that substantial possibilities existed of expanding and diversifying cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport, construction, and other sectors of activity on mutually advantageous bases. At the same time, the two sides' determination was expressed to further imprint the same dynamic character on their bilateral relations on the cultural and scientific planes, in personnel training and other fields of mutual interest.

Opinions were exchanged on major problems of the international life, and the consistent stances of Romania and Jordan were reiterated on the need to overcome the tension in the world, resume the policy of peace, detente, free development and broad cooperation among nations, achieve a passage to firm measures of halting the arms race, of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, narrow and bridge the gaps between rich and poor countries and pass to the building of the new international economic order, settle all interstate conflicts and confrontations by political means, through negotiations alone, democratize the whole international life. The two countries' conviction was expressed concerning the need for intensified efforts to solve the Middle East condlict by political means, achieve a global, just and durable peace in that part of the world on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's question through the recognition of its right to self-determination, to the setting up of an independent state of its own included, the guaranteeing of the security and independence of all the states in the area.

The need was also emphasized for a settlement to be reached as soon as possible of the situation in Lebanon, for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of that country to be ensured by setting up a framework providing for a broad reconciliation of all the Lebanese political and social forces.

The Romanian prime minister set forth to the Jordanian sovereign President Nicolae Ceausescu's points of view and considerations on the ways of settling the Middle East conflict, of solving the Palestinian issue and surmounting the current situation in Lebanon. Stress was laid on the usefulness of the convening within the UN of an international conference on the establishment of peace in the Middle East, to be attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, by the Soviet Union and the USA as well as by other states which may make a positive contribution in this respect.

King Husayn ibn Talal was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's clear-sighted and consistent stance on the Middle East, of the Romanian head of state's actions and initiatives for the settlement of the conflictual state of affairs in that area, which is an important contribution to the efforts made on an international plane towards safeguarding peace.

Concern was expressed over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, with emphasis on the need for an immediate cessation of hostilities and for the settlement of the conflict through negotiations.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the adoption by consensus of the Final Document of the Madrid Conference on the Strengthening of Security and Cooperation in Europe, also stressing that any progress made to that end positively bore on the political climate all over the world, on international stability and collaboration. The necessity was highlighted in that context of joining everything possible to halt the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe, to withdraw and scrap the ones in place.

At the end of the interview, the belief was expressed by both sides that the development of cooperation on a bilateral plane and the deepening of their cooperation in the international life met the interests of free independent development of the friendly Romanian and Jordanian peoples, the general cause of peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

The interview passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and full understanding characteristic of the friendly relations between Romania and Jordan.

After the interview, King Husayn ibn Talal entertained Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at lunch. Participating in the lunch were Jordanian Premier Mudar Badran, Prince Hasan ibn Talal and other Jordanian officials just as the officials accompanying the Romanian prime minister on his visit to Jordan.

MORE ON HUSAYN-DASCALESCU MEETING

For Jordanian media coverage of Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's visit to Jordan, including his arrival and talks with King Husayn, see the Jordan section of the 11 October Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Dascalescu Meets With Badran

AU082046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Amman AGERPRES 8/10/1983 -- On October 8, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu had a first working interview with Mudar Badran, Jordan's prime minister. Questions regarding bilateral relations, especially on the economic plane, were approached during the interview which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

RCP's BANC MEETS LEBANESE BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU101452 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus (AGERPRES) 10/10/1983 -- Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had an interview in Damascus with 'Asim Qansuh secretary-general of the al-Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Lebanon.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and 'Asim Qansuh.

Current problems were approached related to the international situation in general and to developments in the Middle East in particular. The need was highlighted for a global, just and lasting settlement of the conflict in the area on the basis of the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, inclusive of its inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state of its own. At the same time, the necessity was brought to the fore of an urgent withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, the ensurance of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of that country, and the achievement of a broad reconciliation of all the Lebanese political forces.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

ANDREI ADDRESS TO GROUP OF 77 AT UN

AU081935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 8/10/1983 -- Taking the floor during the reunion of foreign ministers of the countries member to the "Group of 77" Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, head of the Romanian delegation at the current session of the UN General Assembly said that the present international situation was particularly complex and grave due to the unprecedented intensification and amplification of the arms race, of nuclear arming in particular, due to the continuation and worsening of conflicts and to the emergence of new ones, to the policy of force and threat of force, the consolidation and redivision of the spheres of influence, to the ever more sharpening economic crisis and worsening state of the developing countries. Extreme tension has been reached in the international life, the gaps between the rich countries and the poor ones are wider, so is the danger of war, jeopardizing the freedom, independence, security and peace of the nations, of the entire world. He showed that very negative factors with damaging effects are the unreasonably high rates of interest for credits, the tendency to expand protectionism, to make more marked the discriminating practices, the declining prices of raw materials and the growing disproportion between those and the prices of industrial products, the growing burden of foreign debt of the developing countries, the diminishing programmes for assistance, the hindered access to modern technique and technology.

One of the main sources of aggravation of the world economic situation is a worrying growth in the military spending just as the escalation of the arms race that deprives the economic activities of huge resources.

Next Stefan Andrei said: The complexity and stringent character of the current economic processes, the overcoming of the current difficulties require a new, daring radical and structural approach to the problems of the world economy, of underdevelopment, this implying restructuring the financial system, the credit system, a substantial reduction and stabilization of the interest rates at reasonable levels, ensured access of the developing countries to international credits in preferential terms. In this sense Romania supports the idea promoted at the nonaligned reunion held in New Delhi this year concerning the calling of an international monetary and financial conference to cast a new foundation to the monetary and financial system, in agreement with the interests of all the countries.

Considering that a fundamental issue that has gained a global character, and whose solving would prevent the state of the developing countries from worsening and help them pass to the implementaton of progammes for economic and social development and at the same time would lead to greater world economic stability, is the huge burden of the developing countries' foreign debt to the developed ones [as received]. The Romanian minister showed his country to declare for writing off the debts of the poorest countries and for a reduction, in proportion with the per-capita national income, and rescheduling the other developing countries' debts, without rates of interest, or with small ones, over a longer period of time. As an intermediary measure one could take into consideration postponement of the developing countries' foreign debt for a 2-3 year period, without rates of interest or with small ones, and next, negotiations conducted within a conference of debtor and creditor nations for finding adequate solutions, he said, stressing that it was necessary that the developed states renounce the protectionist measures raised in the path of the economic cooperation with the developing countries, and that a fair and proper ratio be ensured between the prices of raw materials and those of the industrialized goods.

As far as she is concerned, Romania, as a developing socialist country, amplifies her economic relations with the socialist countries, with all states of the world and attaches outstanding importance to expanding the trade exchanges and the cooperation in production with the developing countries, the Romanian minister went on.

The overcoming of the acute difficulties facing the developing countries calls for increased international assistance apt to ensure the financing of comprehensive programmes in industry, agriculture, transport. An essential source for this is the freeing of important funds by carrying through a real process of disarmament -- that should not only curb the current tendency of speeded up growth of the burdensome spending on arming, but also bring about their substantive diminution, he said.

Considering that the countries in the Group of the 77 are interested and can make an important contribution to the endorsement of the proposals articulated by Romania as regards the cutting down by 10-15 per cent of the military spending by 1985, while a part of the thus saved funds should be used for assisting the developing countries and the remainder for bolstering the economic activity and coping with the socio-economic requirements of the peoples in the countries making such cuts. [sentence as received]

Stressing the outstanding importance attached by Romania to the actions meant to help eradicating the economic underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, the Romanian minister said that the overcoming of the present negative state of affairs in the world economy and especially the gravity of the developing countries' economic situation called imperiously for the beginning of a fruitful dialogue and real collaboration between the developed countries and the developing ones upon principles of equality and equity.

Advocating the most urgent beginning of the round of global negotiations within the UN, the Romanian minister showed that by Romania's opinion the main direction of action of the Group of the 77 at the current UN General Assembly session ought to be the reaching of an understanding between the developed countries and the developing countries as regarded the urgent beginning of genuine international economic dialogue conducive to the convenanting of measures for the overcoming of the economic crisis and the actuation of the process of development in the developing countries. To the end of facilitating the dialogue between the developed and developing countries, one could take into consideration the establishment within the UN of working groups open for participation to all UN member-countries and involving representatives of specialized institutions interested in examining the major economic issues facing the international community in raw materials, energy, commerce, the monetary-financial domain, on whose settlement the overcoming of the economic crisis depends, Stefan Andrei said.

In another string of ideas. he said, we consider that the Group of 77 must step up its efforts with a view to setting a package of principles, guidelines and norms on the brain drain and a concerted programme of action in this field which should lead to the elimination of the nefarious consequences of this phenomenon over the developing countries.

After mentioning that the industrialized countries ought to adopt a constructive position, to be receptive to the justified proposals of the developing countries, the speaker said:

The countries in the membership of the Group of 77 should strengthen their solidarity and collaboration, resolutely work so as to determine the developed countries to pass to negotiations which should set landmarks for a joint settlement of the North-South economic problems.

In conclusion, pointing to the need for the intensification of the developing countries' collaboration and solidarity in order to deepen their economic cooperation and define their strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries, the Romanian foreign minister said: In this respect, Romania proposed the convening of a summit conference of the developing countries to debate these questions, organized in close collaboration with the Non-aligned Movement. We are of the opinon that the conference would make an important contribution to the consolidation of the soldiarity and unity of action of the developing countries, to the promotion of their common fundamental economic interests, to the general cause of world economic collaboration.

In the interest of strengthening the efficiency and fruitfulness of the activity of the Group of 77, Romania considers that it would be useful to assign the president of the group a coordination team, made up of the representatives of other states, without a staff of its own, and without spending extra money. Romania is ready to join and make her contribution to such a coordination team, which could ensure a better coordination and efficiency among the states of the Group of 77, the consolidation of the collaboration with the coordination bureau of the non-aligned states, the expansion of the cooperation between the non-aligned states, the expansion of the cooperation between the Non-aligned Movement and the other developing countries, the strengthening of the collaboration and unity of the developing countries.

CEAUSESCU REMARKS TO U.S. BUSINESSMEN REPORTED

AU071057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/10/1983 -- On Thursday, October 6, the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received a group of American businessmen, members of the joint economic commission and of the Romanian-US Economic Council, attending the proceedings of the ninth session of the commission, as well as businessmen participating in the Bucharest international fair.

During the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Romania declared firmly for a wide development of the international exchanges and considered that the economic crisis could not be overcome without expanding trade on a world plane. This presupposes renunciation of restrictions and artificial barriers in international trade, and measures for further diminishing the rates of interest, and a stronger support given to the developing countries by the developed ones.

Showing that among the economic issues and the political and military ones a tight relation existed, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the need for everything to be done in view of overcoming the tension existing at present in the international life, for halting the arms race, the nuclear arming in the first place, for curbing the military spending, for disarmament and peace. In the context the Romanian head of state showed that the European peoples were deeply interested that no new nuclear missiles be sited in our continent, that the existing ones be withdrawn and destroyed, and that currently in Romania a wide movement of the public opinion, of the masses of people was on against arming, and that such movements are organized in many other European states, that in the USA the number of those declaring and militating for disarmament and for a policy of peace was growing.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed Romania's wish to take further action for a wide development of relations with the United States of America in all fields, first of all in the economic field, stressing that when based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage and noninterference in the domestic affairs, a good cooperation between countries with different social systems could be achieved.

In this spirit the Romanian head of state wished success to the proceeding Romanian-American Joint Economic Commission and to the Romanian-American Economic Council, and a good collaboration in all the economic, technical and scientific domains.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ LOOKS TO CURRENT SFRY VISIT

AU061854 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 83 p 3

[Report on "special" interview given by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, to POLITIKA special correspondent Dj. Julius in Managua on 2 Oct]

[Text] In a special interview for POLITIKA, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction -- the highest collective state and government leadership of Nicaragua -- who will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia from 6 to 9 October at the head of a large and strong state delegation, said that "nonalignment is the cornerstone of our overall foreign policy." As the first visitor from the top Sandinist leadership, Ramirez will return the visit Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, paid to Nicaragua 2 years ago. "We are striving for true nonalignment in relation to both blocs. Of course, we have difficulties with only one of the two blocs, with one of the two superpowers, with the United States, with which we always had unjust and subordinate relations in the past. That is why we express our nonalignment in a very overt way towards that bloc, towards the United States, but that does not at all mean that our foreign policy fails to be globally nonaligned," Sergio Ramirez pointed out during our discussion in his office.

In Accordance with Circumstances

"Our voting in the United Nations on Afghanistan and the recent vote in the Security Council on the case of the downed Korean plane, when we abstained both times, also show our truly nonaligned policy in accordance with circumstances and the situation," continues Ramirez, who added that "Nicaragua is truly nonaligned, belongs to no military alliance, to neither of the two existing blocs, therefore, all this confirms our nonaligned policy," which will, as he told us, remain a permanent orientation of the Sandinist revolution and its government. During an almost 1-hour interview, Sergio Ramirez pointed out that the three basic orientations of the Sandinist leadership -- political pluralism, mixed economy, and nonaligned international policy -- are not conditions or dictates forced upon them from outside, but freely adopted principles and policy of the Sandinist revolution that result from its course, character, and circumstances. He points out that Nicaragua objectively has pluralist international political, economic, and diplomatic relations in which socialist countries "have a definite, but by no means decisive, share," and that, as regards economic cooperation and financial resources, Nicaragua has been and will remain reliant primarily upon Western capitalist countries. It also wants to expand its relations with nonaligned nations and developing countries, primarily with Latin American countries.

Six Months of Struggles

"It is quite clear that the democratic model of our society will differ from democratic order in other Latin American countries, from social models in socialist countries, from models of democracy in Western Europe, which still does not mean it will not be democratic and pluralist," Sergio Ramirez pointed out.

"We can say with certainty that we have dealt heavy blows to the counterrevolutionaries who are making sorties into our country from Honduras and Costa Rica, fully supported by the Honduran Army and American intelligence service, and that during these 6 months of intensive struggle it became clear that counterrevolutionaries cannot permanently infiltrate our country or stay long in any part of our territory," Ramirez underlined during our talk about the actions and prospects of counterrevolutionary groups.

"Despite the heavy blows we deal to them and the weakening of the counterrevolutionary forces, we are witnessing an escalation of these groups' attacks, because American policy directed towards destroying the Sandinist revolution is continuing," Ramirez concluded.

Nicaragua is still willing to negotiate with the United States, with Reagan's government, on all issues, including those in the field of security on which the American side insists so much. Of course, Ramirez said, trade in arms or delivering arms within Central American territory should also be included as a part of a peacemaking solution in this region. "This means that we are not closing the door to such an accord and are ready to sign such an agreement. This best shows our will to guarantee and perform our part so there will be no trade in or delivering of arms within Central American territory," Ramirez said.

Nicaragua is also willing to negotiate on the withdrawal of foreign military experts, on foreign military bases and the like, but with the conditions that this pertain to all Central American countries. "We have said and we repeat that we are ready to sign nonaggression pacts with our neighbors including all necessary guarantees," the member of the Junta of National Reconstruction points out and adds that "We resolutely support the efforts of the Contadora Group for a peaceful solution of disputes in Central America."

For Closer Relations With Yugoslavia

"The purpose of my vist to Yugoslavia -- based on the initiative that was accepted with pleasure by Yugoslavia -- is to strengthen political, economic, diplomatic, and party relations between our two countries," Sergio Ramirez said, adding that he had "very substantive and friendly talks" with Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, in the DPRK recently. "We wish to have much closer relations with Yugoslavia as part of our nonaligned policy, particularly as we see in Yugoslavia one of the leaders and founders of the Nonaligned Movement, to which President Tito made a large, historical contribution opening up roads for all nonaligned countries through his ideas and actions," Ramirez added.

"We hope that my visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to the strengthening of our friendship through concrete accords on strengthening economic and other kinds of cooperation," concluded Ramirez.

Meets SAWPY Leader

LD071854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today received Sergio Ramirez, member of the collective leadership of Nicaragua, and his aides. During their meeting the high-ranking visitor from Nicaragua was briefed on the development, role, and tasks of the Socialist alliance, and on topical problems of our interal development and SAWPY's international activity.

The visitor from Nicaragua spoke about questions of his country's internal development, the place and role of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation, and about the newly-founded Patriotic Front of the Revolution. After Dejanovic stressed our support for the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for the preservation of national sovereignty and for free and independent internal development, it was noted on both sides that it is necessary and beneficial to intensify contacts and cooperation between our organizations.

Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, also took part in the conversation.

Spiljak Hosts Dinner

LD072224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2110 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a dinner this evening in the White Palace in Dedinje in honor of Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the collective leadership of Nicaragua. In addition to members of the two delegations that took part in the official Yugoslav-Nicaraguan talks that ended today, Vojo Srzentic, preisdent of the SFRY Assembly also attended the dinner. Mika Spiljak and Sergio Ramirez exchanged toasts on the occasion.

Talks Conclude

LD072048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Nicaraguan talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and his associates, ended tonight at the White Palace at Dedinje.

Teh final talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Dr Rikard Stajner and Dimitrije Tasic, members of the Federal Executive Council, and Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and from the Nicaraguan side by Herty Lewites, minister of tourism and information; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; and Emilio Baltodano, minister of industry.

Today's final part of the talks was primarily devoted to bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The ministers of individual departments submitted their reports on separate talks. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the agreements on the economic plane achieved during Dr Sergio Ramirez's visit.

The joint communique on the visit of Dr Ramirez and his talks with Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav personalities will be published on Monday.

Joint Communique Issued

LD101328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav-Nicaraguan communique was released in Belgrade today on the visit paid to our country by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the collective leadership of Nicaragua. The communique reads:

Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the [provisional] Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, accompanied by several ministers of his government, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia 5-9 October 1983 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, had meetings and talks with Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; and Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Members of the Nicaraguan delegation had separate talks with their Yugoslav colleagues. All talks were held in a spirit of friendship, full mutual understanding, and respect.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, reviewed the state and development of bilateral relations and the current international situation.

During his stay in Belgrade, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala and visited the House of Flowers, where he placed flowers on President Tito's grave.

Reviewing the current international situation, Mika Spiljak and Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado expressed anxiety at its unfavorable development. They noted that international relations are constantly deteriorating. Crisis areas are widening and new ones emerging, confrontation between the blocs is exacerbating owing to the arms race, and detente, and mutual trust and dialogue are in a state of deep crisis. The increasingly frequent threats and recourse to force, interventions, and open or concealed interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries are also reflected directly in the position of nonaligned countries, especially the smaller and weaker ones. They spoke in favor of urgent action aimed at overcoming this state of affairs through constructive dialogue with the involvement of the entire international community in achieving coexistence on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and understanding in order to enable the world to take the road of general agreement and detente.

The two sides expressed anxiety at the failure to settle the crisis flashpoints in the Near East, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and particularly Central America. They called for settlement on the basis of the policy of nonalignment, decisions of meetings of nonaligned countries, and UN resolutions which demand that they be solved in a just and lasting manner in keeping with respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, and the right of nations to decide their own destiny.

The two sides agreed that the roots of the struggle of the peoples of Central America for independence and democracy are to be found in earlier foreign domination and the state of injustice and oppression to which they have been exposed. The two sides expressed their firm conviction that the existing crisis in Central America region and the Caribbean, as well as similar dangerous crises in other parts of the world, could and must be solved exclusively on the basis of strict respect for the UN Charter and through the consistent application of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. The two sides reaffirmed their support for the efforts being made by peace-loving forces in the region to ensure that the existing mistrust and conflicts are resolved through negotiations and in a peaceful manner, in which all the countries involved should take part. In this light, the two sides emphasized their support for the activity of the Contadora Group, whose documents represent a realistic basis for the establishment of mutual trust and for talks aimed at achieving lasting and effective security and peace in the region on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of all the countries of the region.

The Nicaraguan side acquainted the Yugoslav side with the development and achievements of the Sandinista revolution and the struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people to defend their newly-won independence from fresh attempts at foreign domination. The Yugoslav side reiterated its support for and solidarity with the people and Government of Nicaragua in their struggle to preserve independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity, along with their inalienable right to self-determination and their own choice of internal and economic development. The two sides noted that the movement of nonaligned countries is an irreplaceable independent international factor which makes a vital contribution to progressive development in the world by acting on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

They also noted that, as an independent, autochthonic, and universal nonbloc factor, the policy of nonalignment is the only alternative capable of paving the way for today's world out of the present exacerbated situation and thus contributing to the consolidation of peace and international security and the establishment of the new international economic order. Both sides expressed anxiety at the present economic situation in the world and underlined the need for all nonaligned and developing countries to increase efforts aimed at the swiftest opening of global talks on the establishment of a new international economic order as proposed by the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

During the talks particular attention was paid to questions of bilateral relations between the two delegations, and were also discussed by departmental ministers at their separate talks. Real possibilities were found to exist for the advancement of cooperation in many fields of joint interest, and readiness was expressed to deepen such cooperation. The Yugoslav side reiterated its readiness to continue to support and aid Nicaragua's economic reconstruction and accelerated development efforts. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the accords reached in the economic sphere during the talks held during the visit of Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, the details of which are contained in the Final Act, which represents an integral part of this communique.

Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and expressed his gratitude for the hospitality, support, and solidarity extended by Yugoslavia. On behalf of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado invited Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit Nicaragua. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Ramirez Departs

LD091304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta, ended his 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today. At the Topcider Railway Station in Belgrade the esteemed guest from Nicaragua was seen off by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

Ramirez Sums Up Visit

LD101436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the collective leadership of Nicaragua, has assessed the results of his 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia in very favorable terms. "Nicaragua is a nonaligned country. We came here with the desire to consolidate relations with Yugoslavia, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Ramirez said in a statement for the Yugoslav press.

We have found deep understanding in Yugoslavia of the situation in Central America and Nicaragua. We have seen for ourselves the extent to which the Yugoslav Government and party are aware of how hard these days are for our country. This political understanding was translated into a cooperation agreement. Apart from credits amounting to $10 million and a credit for the purchase of rail equipment and material, we agreed on the joint building of a corn seed production center in Nicaragua and an irrigation system to be built with Yugoslav aid and technology. There is also a possibility of setting up joint agricultural-industrial enterprises, Ramirez said.

Speaking about the current Central American situation where a race for time is in progress between the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and the military plans for the destruction of the Sandinist revolution, Ramirez noted that his country was already experiencing open war. This was shown by aerial bombing, mounting attacks by counter-revolutionaries from both north and south, economic pressure, and open preparations for aggression against his country by the armies of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

"The Somozists from Honduras are already moving to Costa Rica to help the counterrevolutionary forces of Eden Pastora, which are at the same time acquiring aircraft, new weapons, and communications equipment. All the attempts made so far by the counterrevolutionaries to occupy a part of our territory, however, have been futile," Ramirez explained. "They have not captured one single inch of our land, they have failed to capture even a tiny village. These futile attempts cannot go on for a long time and therefore one may expect the direct entry of Central American armies into the war to break us militarily. That would create a situation of great instability and tension in the whole region." Owing to mounting military pressure and the approach of aggression, the possibilities for political talks initiated by the Contadora Group have diminished. Nicaragua supports these efforts, Ramirez said.

Analyzing the possibility for war or peace, Ramirez expressed doubts about United States readiness to resolve the present situation by means of negotiations. Commenting on the possibility of elections in Nicaragua in 1985, Sergio Ramirez said that they would be held, and then went on to express his conviction that the Sandinist front would win them.

"It is our firm intention to hold the elections. The election law will be submitted to the State Council on 21 February 1984, the 50th anniversary of the murder of General Sandino. The State Council will begin to debate the law on 4 May 1984, and the elections will be held in 1985," Sergio Ramirez concluded.

NICARACUAN INDUSTRY MINISTER CONFERS ON COOPERATION

LD072241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Emilio Baltodano Cantarero, Nicaraguan minister of industry, held talks today in the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry with Dr David Dasic, vice president of the committee, on the possibilities of cooperation. It was noted on both sides that good conditions exist for such cooperation, especially in the sphere of textile and chemical industries, the leather and shoe industry, and lumber processing.

LAZAR MOJSOV ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 AT UN

LD071531 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in SErbo-Croatian 0732 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- The seventh annual ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 has opened, at which developing countries will consider the world economic situation and prepare their attitudes on the settling of unresolved problems in this field at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The ministerial meeting of the group, which comprises 126 developing countries, will also thoroughly discuss questions concerning the implementation of the program of action on mutual economic cooperation between developing countries that was adopted in Caracas, and an agreement is hoped to be reached on measures aimed at further promotion of this cooperation.

The ministerial meeting was opened by Shamsud Doha, minister of foreign affairs of Bangladesh, and speeches were then made by foreign ministers of the SFRY, India, Algeria, Argentina, and Romania, and by the head of the [word indistinct] delegation. Pointing out that the past year has not brought the expected improvements and that the alarming exacerbation of the international situation in the political and economic fields has acquired still greater dimensions, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs,said that "combined with the unfavorable economic adaptation conditions imposed on developing countries, the difficult consequences of the present crisis seriously threaten their future development and the recovery of the world economy. Particularly critical is the situation of the least developed countries, and their prospects for development are even more bleak.

In this situation we are told that the signs of recovery in some countries will lead by themselves to the reactivation of the world economy, including the economies of the developing countries. In such circumstances it is stated, no special actions are needed, and they are constantly avoided. Multilateral economic cooperation is failing just when it is needed most. On the other hand, increasingly convincing warnings are sounded not only by UN bodies and institutions, but also by authoritative and competent circles in developed countries to the effect that the situation has never been as dangerous as today. The main levers of economic processes in the world are on the brink of collapse, especially in the fields of mutually interrelated financial and monetary problems, world trade, and raw materials. There is growing acceptance of the fact that economic interdependence in the world is even today not yet reflected in the practical policies of some of the developed countries. We are nearing a situation which may be beyond all control. In this connection I also have in mind the extreme exacerbation of bloc rivalries, flare up of the existing crisis flashpoints, and emergence of new ones. Nonaligned and other developing countries are exposed to increased pressures and conflicts that dangerously threaten their independence and free development.

All these circumstances, political and economic alike, should encourage us even more to step up our activity in keeping with the significant role that developing countries of the Group of 77 play in international economic relations. It emerges that we were right when we said that in the absence of appropriate actions the situation will continue to worsen in a dramatic way.

The seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi made a large number of concrete and constructive proposals with the aim of finding a way out of the increasingly deep economic crisis that threatens all countries, and expressed the hope that the developed countries will join such a dialogue in the interest of both sides.

At the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires, the developing countries confirmed their resolve to channel all their energies in the direction of overcoming the world economic crisis. They appealed to all the groups of countries to make a common effort in this direction and came out in favor of such joint action.

Though one could from time to time sense a certain positive tone on the part of the developed countries, the period which lies behind us shows that the international community has again been overtaken by events. Our general orientation in the direction of constructive negotiations was [word indistinct] well received, but no political readiness was shown in some developed countries for appropriate, concrete actions. The best example of this was the sixth UNCTAD session which was held in Belgrade in June this year. Never before had such extensive and substantial preparations been made in either the specialized or high political fields for that conference.

The proposals submitted at it by the Group of 77 were in keeping with the scale of the problems facing the world economy.

We considered and still consider today that it is high time prospects were out for halting and overcoming the dramatic deterioration of the situation in the interest of all countries.

Having taken part in the Sixth Session of UNCTAD as chairman, I must express the firm conviction that the presence of so many heads of state or government, ministers of foreign affairs, and ministers of economy, trade, finance, or planning from all parts of the world -- after the extensive and stimulating general debate which thoroughly analyzed the world economic situation, especially in developing countries and after the numerous consultations at various levels -- has also created the necessary conditions and the appropriate climate for actions which could lead to a change and open out new horizons for successful international cooperation in the field of development which would create a new atmosphere in the dialogue between north and south.

However, the results of the Sixth UNCTAD Session have a very limited range and have failed to justify our expectations and answer the real needs of the world economy as a whole. No prospects have been opened for the reactivation of the economies of the developing countries or for a general economic revival which has been and remains the essence of every program which the international community has to adopt.

We therefore consider that the Buenos Aires platform should continue to be the basis of our action both in UNCTAD and in other UN forums. To this end we should continue to make an effort and be consistent in our struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order. In the same way we continue to strive for global talks, which are more necessary today than ever before.

Allow me to stress in this place that the dramatically difficult position of developing countries dictates that we should strive for the urgent adoption of a program of urgent measures in the fields which are of the greatest importance for developing countries and for the full implementation of the basic program of action for the least developed countries in the 1980-1990 decade.

Unlike the last, 37th session of the UN General Assembly, I consider that this time it is indispensable that we appear in this UN forum with proposals on the mutually related fields of financial and monetary questions, trade, and raw materials, In this context, of particular significance is the nonaligned countries' proposal to hold an international conference on money and finance.

I wish to stress with satisfaction that nonaligned countries' mutual cooperation has entered the stage of highly-pronounced dedication to the preparation and realization of concrete projects and programs [word indistinct] adopted at the conference in Caracas and at other meetings of nonaligned countries.

Much has been done since our last meeting to promote and consolidate various forms of economic cooperation between developing countries. At the second session of the intergovernmental committee for follow-up actions and coordination, much time was devoted to these problems as well as to questions concerning the organization of specialized meetings.

We greet this practical approach and lay particular stress on the importance which was attached and should continue to be attached to the fundamental problems of economic cooperation between developing countries. The various meetings envisaged by the program should be held only after exhaustive and careful preparations have been made. They are not a goal in their own right and we must do all we can to see they do not become routine meetings.

At our last meeting we decided to carry out a detailed analysis of economic cooperation between developing countries at this particular gathering. The role of the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, consequently, is not merely to support the recommendations made by the intergovernmental committee for follow-up action and coordination, but, in particular, to formulate guidelines and indicate the priorities to be observed during individual actions in connection with current activities. For the time being, however, we should first consolidate what we have gained and insist on the full implementation of the programs already adopted. My delegation supports the decisions and conclusions of the meeting of the intergovernmental committee and uses this opportunity to pay high tribute to the people and government of Tunisia for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to participants.

Supporting the accords achieved, I would like to place particular stress on the significance of the "broader agreement" in connection with the work on setting up a bank for developing countries. The decision to set up a global system of trade preferences as early as possible is also of great importance, Lazar Mojsov said in conclusion.

MOJSOV TALKS WITH SHULTZ, FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD071054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0946 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, Oct 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session, met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the United Nations last night, Thursday. During the half-hour meeting, the two high officials exchanged views on the state and prospects of bilateral relations, and discussed a number of topical international problems.

During the past several days the Yugoslav foreign secretary had meetings at the United Nations with the chief diplomats of a number of countries. Thus, he had separate talks with foreign ministers of France -- Claude Cheysson, China -- Wu Xuenqiang, and Iraq -- Tariq Aziz. Lazar Mojsov had also met with the foreign minister of Zambia -- Lamech Goma; Pakistan -- Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan; Malaysia -- Ghazali bin Shafie, Cyprus -- George Iacovou, [as received]; Austria -- Erwin Lanc; Angola -- Paulo Jorge; Romania -- Stefan Andrei; Czechoslovakia -- Bohuslav Chnoupek; Turkey -- Ilter Turkmen; and Malta -- Alex Sceberra Trigona.

During every meeting views were exchanged on the course of the current UN General Assembly session, problems of peace and security in the world, and measures undertaken by the international community, with a view to overcoming the highly strained world relations and finding the ways for solving some of the questions pertaining to crises. In the course of the meetings with the chief diplomats the Yugoslav foreign secretary also discussed the state and development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the respective countries.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER NONALIGNED MINISTERIAL TALKS

LD081347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 MT 8 Oct 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Oct (TANJUG) -- An appeal calling on the superpowers to stop mutual confrontation and approach genuine negotiations occupies the central place of a communique issued here Friday night at the end of a meeting of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers. The ministers expressed special concern over the focal points of crisis in the Middle East and in Africa, Southwest and Southeast Asia, Central America, and South Pacific, as well as in some regions of Europe.

The communique warns that the world situation has been further aggravated by new conflicts between states, while inequality and inequity in international economic relations have further increased due to the intransigence of developed countries. In this context it expresses conviction that last week's gathering at UN Headquarters of 24 heads of state or government of various countries will encourage the process of a genuine relaxation of tension and settlement of important problems which affect peace, security, and development in various world regions.

The ministers urged the superpowers to continue their arms limitation and disarmament negotiations more vigorously and to keep the UN informed on the progress made in this respect. The communique announces a decision to hold a special ministerial-level meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau to discuss the strengthening of political action in favour of carrying into effect the Security Council resolution on Namibia.

The ministers upheld the proposal for calling an international peace conference on the Middle East with an equal participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States, the Soviet Union, and other countries concerned. Full support was reaffirmed for the earliest possible realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state. The ministers reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to decide on their future without outside interference.

The communique renewed the call of the seventh nonaligned summit for a political solution in Afghanistan based on the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country and full observance of its independence, territorial integrity, and nonaligned status.

The document does not mention the Iraq-Iran war because no consensus on this matter could be reached. The chairman of the meeting, Ambassador Krishnan of India, informed the participants that Indira Gandhi, on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement, was prepared to continue efforts towards a termination of the conflict.

The nonaligned countries expressed concern over the aggravation in [as received] Europe and the introduction of new weapons, as well as satisfaction with the successful conclusion of the Madrid CSCE meeting.

The ministers upheld the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and unity of Lebanon as well as the independence, sovereignty, territorial (?integrity), and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus.

The meeting called on the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean to hold a meeting for the strengthening of cooperation and security in the region and for freeing it from confrontations and conflicts.

The communique welcomed the Contadora Group's document of objectives and appealed, especially to the United States, to take a constructive attitude and contribute towards the peaceful settlement of problems in Central America.

The ministerial meeting called for the strengthening of the world organization so that it may become an effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security, strengthening of cooperation among states and their common development, and the establishment of equitable economic relations in the world.